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40 States Join New Drive For World Peace

Viscount Cecil Presides at Inaugural Session Held at Geneva

To Hold Congress

Strong Organization Planned to Bring Pressure on Governments

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, April 28—A new international peace movement is holding its inaugural conference here under the presidency of Viscount Cecil of Chelwood.

The new organization which is known as the "Rassemblement Universal pour la Paix"—World Peace Assembly—was started in France by Pierre Cot, former French Air Minister. Already 40 countries have decided to join it. In 11 countries national organizing committees have actually been constituted. In the remaining 27, such committees are to be set up within the next few weeks.

The present conference is mainly concerned with organizing a world congress to be held here just before the League Assembly.

Four Main Points

The attempt is to be made to persuade all governments to include the following four points in their foreign policy:

1. Insistence of the sanctity of treaties.
2. Disarmament and abolition of private profit in manufacture and trade in arms.
3. Acceptance of League sanctions, including military sanctions.
4. Erection of proper machinery for the peaceful revision of treaties in negotiation with the countries directly concerned.

Grew From Peace Ballot

The idea of the new organization grew out of the "Peace Ballot" in England and Dame Adelaide Livingstone, who ran that campaign, is reconvening the 40 bodies which cooperated on that occasion—cooperative societies, trade unions, League of Nations societies. Officially, however, the latter are not participating in the new movement, in so far as Britain is concerned, although Lord Cecil, Dame Adelaide and Prof. Noel Baker, who are the chief British sponsors, are all closely connected with the League of Nations Union.

Important Powers

The countries represented at the conference here include Britain, France, Russia, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden and the United States. The Spanish Premier, Manuel Azaña, who accepted office on the National Organizing Committee before he became Premier, has decided to remain a member.

A permanent office is to be set up at Geneva.

New Peace Pacts Urged Without Military Aims

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A new movement for capitalizing the peace efforts of ordinary folk throughout the world, so that all nations could confidently participate without committing themselves to the liabilities involved in membership of the League of Nations as now organized, is gaining adherents in British Left Wing political circles.

Mr. Alfred J. Barnes, Labor Party Member of Parliament for East Ham, described the scheme in his address as chairman of this year's annual conference of the Co-opera-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Ontario Registers Farm Openings For Jobless Laborers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — During the farm labor campaign carried on in 1935 by the Ontario Government, nearly 8000 men were given seasonal work on the land, and again this spring David Croll, Minister of Welfare and Labor, has announced that the Government is using its resources to establish contact between farmers who need help and men who need jobs.

A definite shortage of trained farmhands is reported from one section of the province, while the supply of trained workers is being rapidly exhausted.

Unemployed men were notified by advertisements in Ontario daily and weekly newspapers to register with the nearest office of the Employment Service of Canada, while at the same time farmers were urged by the Government to make their needs known to the service, Mr. Croll explains. In the absence of an employment office, all they need to do is get in touch with any officer of the departments of labor, public welfare or agriculture, or else notify the municipal relief officer.

Relief assistance is to be refused to any man who refuses a farm job at fair wages, but Mr. Croll said that no difficulty in this respect is looked for, as already many relief recipients are asking that farm work be obtained for them. Relief arrangements for the families of married men who accept work are being left in the hands of municipal administrators.

New King of Egypt 16-Year-Old Schoolboy

Crown Prince Farouk Succeeds King Fuad at Cairo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, April 28—With the passing of King Fuad here today his 16-year-old son, Crown Prince Farouk, becomes King.

That there is to be a regency is of course certain, but who shall serve depends on the nominees said to have been made by the late King, their names left in a sealed envelope. It is believed that a regency council of three will rule Egypt until the King is 18 years of age.

Crown Prince Farouk is attending school in England preparatory to entering the English military academy at Woolwich.

King Fuad I of Egypt, who passed on here today, ruled vigorously as Sultan and King during 19 years when Anglo-Egyptian relations passed through deep waters.

Fuad I helped to keep extremes of Egyptian nationalism from unwise actions against Britain. His moderating influence is withdrawn at a time when Egypt appeared headed toward a new understanding with Britain.

At Vital Moment

Called to the Sultanate in 1917 when Britain had practically taken over Egypt in order to protect the Suez Canal and further the Near East campaign, Ahmed Fuad brought to his political post a scholar's training.

Youngest son of the Khedive Ismail, he never expected to rule even in the modified form of a viceroy without regal powers. As a young man he lived in exile with his father, impoverished and discredited. During those years on the Continent of Europe, he began to satisfy his thirst for learning. The sciences and arts were made his companions, and later as king he was to be their patron in a renascent Egypt.

Ahmed Fuad's political experience before becoming Sultan had been extremely limited. His talents and learning became widely known in European diplomatic circles, but his

(Continued on Page 17, Column 3)

Acme

Farouk Becomes King

"The Perfectly Educated Boy" Is Recalled From School in England by Passing of His Father

War on Spoils Intensified By Women Voters

Political but Nonpartisan Drive Planned on Many Issues

Peace Plank Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 28—Defeat for the spoils system and international co-operation for world peace took first place among the political planks brought to the National League of Women Voters for its biennial platform as it opened its convention here today. These were uppermost in the minds of the 800 delegates who assembled for a week's session to decide upon the League's 1936 to '38 program.

"Political but nonpartisan, the League of Women Voters, founded in 1920 and now made up of 550 local leagues in 36 states, is actually doing something about burning political issues," declared Miss Marguerite M. Wells, its president. "We do take sides on important measures that affect the public interest, but never on candidates. We work with those who support our measures regardless of party. We determine how candidates stand on the issues we support and make that known to our members, who in turn educate other voters.

Educating Legislators

"Further, our lobby methods start with the education of legislators. We bring out the vote by bringing out the issues, and the important issue before us today is to get trained personnel for government positions."

This issue shadowed all others in pre-convention discussions with the passage of the Ramspeck bill aimed to take 13,000 postmasters out of patronage considered an immediate need. Monday the board of the league called upon Congress to pass the bill at once and pledging the league's support. The league declared that members of Congress who fail to take action on this civil service measure would be judged insincere.

"We have come to the place where our league can't go any further in obtaining other measures for the public interest unless we get trained personnel for our government service," stated Mrs. Harris T. Baldwin, the league's first vice-president and chairman of the legislative department. "Good measures are nullified when they are administered by unqualified workers as they have been so often in the past. We have, and we will continue to work for high civil service standards."

Long Fight Detailed

The league has been working to get qualified workers in government service since 1922. Mrs. Walter S. Greenough, chairman of the De-

(Continued on Page 17, Column 2)

Leaders in Fight for Merit System

Officers of the National League of Women Voters

Miss Marguerite M. Wells, President, Left; Miss Anna Lord Strauss, Secretary, Upper Inset; Mrs. Harris T. Baldwin, First Vice-President, Upper Right; Mrs. Royal G. Whiting, Second Vice-President, Lower Right

Business Asks For Chance To Give Men Jobs

Leaders Say They Can and Will End Unemployment If Left Unhampered

Roper Submits Plan

Low Prices, Not High Wages, They Insist, Will Make Industry's Wheels Hum

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 28—American business, through its responsible spokesmen of the United States Chamber of Commerce, today declared that it could and would handle the unemployment problem provided the Federal Government will turn its course "to the right" and cease to stifle recovery by continued agitation for alleged reform.

This was the answer to President Roosevelt's repeated challenge to business either to assume by itself responsibility for recovery or cease criticizing his new-deal efforts to achieve that end. It was made by a dozen speakers before two different sessions of the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the chamber sitting here, including Harper Sibley, its president.

The offer was implemented by a decision of the board of directors of the chamber to appoint a special committee to make a nationwide survey of the possibilities of re-employment with a view to preparing for possible future action by individual employers.

Chasm Is Evident to All

The chasm which separates American business from the New Deal was outlined in bold relief as spokesmen for the two sides submitted conflicting programs for the part which private enterprise should play in the continued drive for recovery.

Those for business accepted President Roosevelt's challenge to assume responsibility for re-employment, and implemented their declaration that they could and would handle the problem by announcing a decision to appoint a special committe to make a nation-wide survey of re-employment possibilities. But they made their offer conditional on a turn of the Administration's course "to the right," cessation of interference with business and an end to agitation for alleged reform.

Up Against Blank Wall

Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, carried the New Deal's case into this critical and predominantly hostile atmosphere and by implication told them that the interference of which they complain would gradually and automatically cease if they would assume the responsibility. In other words the day's speech-making ran up against a wall.

"Business will do the job if Government will stop interfering," the business men said.

"Government will stop interfering when business does the job," Mr. Roper in effect replied.

But this expression apparently was not sufficient to bring Mr. Roper fully into line with the business men who repeated over and over again during two different sessions that government interference is holding back recovery; that the New Deal's reform policies create damaging uncertainty, and that business cannot afford to go ahead with its re-employment program until relief is assured.

Roper Proposes Plan

Mr. Roper on the other hand, proposed a 10-point program for the business men including extensive study of methods of re-employment, planning to meet and prevent unemployment in the future, price reductions, a privately organized public works program and assumption of responsibility for achieving a balanced system of wages and hours of labor.

These are the functions which he conceded the Government is not performing for business, but he insisted they do not properly belong to the Federal Government. He said that because of this assumption by the Government during the depression the individual units in the industrial system developed the idea they should not longer have to bear these responsibilities. He urged that this "defeatism" end and be replaced by a resumption of responsibilities.

Puts Onus on Business

"If this approach is accepted in spirit and translated into action," he declared, "government expenditures will decline and bureaucracy will decrease."

Later he repeated his "firm conviction that as business fulfills those responsibilities employment will increase, relief demands decrease, national income will further expand and safe and secure recovery will be attained." But through it all, and it was the longest speech of the day, ran the insistence that business must take the initiative.

By contrast, the business men insisted that the initiative was up to the Government. Let it clear the way and they would go ahead. They were eager to do the job. But they must be assured freedom and certainty.

Insist on Lower Prices

Incidental to the question of re-employment, to which the day was devoted, the business representatives also took side shots at the Roosevelt theory that a constant price level is an indispensable factor in recovery.

Revealing the influence of the

(Continued on Page 17, Column 3)

Supreme Court Decides Case In Its Own Favor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 28—The five-justice majority of the Supreme Court, led by Chief Justice Hughes in a little-noticed case yesterday, strongly affirmed its own authority and warned Congress to refrain from tampering with the power of the courts.

The decision—one of the most emphatic definitions of judicial powers in the Court's history—sternly notifies Congress that "under our system there is no warrant for the view that the judicial power of a competent court can be circumscribed by any legislative arrangement designed to give effect to administrative action going beyond the limits of constitutional authority."

But in the view of the minority, led by Mr. Justice Brandeis, this decision will prolong indefinitely enforcement of the admittedly constitutional exercise of the rate-making power of Congress. In the case in dispute, the St. Joseph Stock Yards Company sought to escape from rates fixed by Arthur Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture under former President Hoover. Litigation has dragged on for six and one half years.

Would End Delays

Such delays, Mr. Justice Brandeis said, can be avoided by permitting Congress to enforce its rate-making powers. Yet the decision of the majority, while finding that the decision fixed by Secretary Hyde was equitable, denies to Congress the power to make its rates effective. Thus the excessive 1929 rates were permitted to continue for the intervening years, and as Mr. Justice Brandeis concluded, there will be practically no redress for the wrong done to the business community "throughout the long years in which excessive rates have been exacted."

The issue is between the court's majority, which insists that neither Congress nor any administrative body can serve as a final deter-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Tokyo Has Bill To Control Motor Industry in Japan

TOKYO, April 28 (AP)—A law for the control of the automobile industry in Japan will be introduced at the special session of Parliament opening May 1, the Cabinet decided today.

It was understood that pressure on the part of the army induced the Cabinet's decision to sponsor the law, which is intended to promote more extensive Japanese manufacture of motor vehicles.

Imposition of the law, it is expected, will adversely affect interests of the Ford and General Motors companies in Japan.

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Women Are Urged By Club Leader To Exercise Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., April 28—"With the turmoil of conflicting minds and boundary desires among the European nations, we Americans are more obligated than ever to realize the necessity for a tolerant understanding and a clear thinging," declared Mrs. Roberta Campbell Lawson, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, in her address delivered this morning at the opening business session of the federation council meeting being held at the Miami Biltmore Hotel, with between 600 and 700

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Tuesday, April 28

Jobless—New Jersey Siege Accelerates

Trenton, N. J. — New Jersey's Assembly adjourned until Wednesday, again without taking any action on the critical relief problem. But the relief problem refuses to adjourn. Unemployed who took over the Assembly last Tuesday have grown in number from 50 to several hundred. They fill the corridors, the galleries, the lobbies; they are reinforced by 1000 sympathizers on the outside.

The Legislators toy with a scheme for turning relief over to the cities, with some state aid thrown in. New Jersey is rowing its own relief boat and the waves dash high. Federal relief sprung some leaks, but consensus of opinion here is that federal aid never would have engendered such chaos as now prevails. Furthermore, it is argued that if the Federal Government were to withdraw relief aid from other states as it has from New Jersey, the result would be similar confusion.

White Russians—Trouble Making Charged

Tokyo—Ambassador Constantine Youreneff of Russia protested to the Japanese Foreign Office today against activities of special organizations of the Japanese Army in Manchoukuo, the AP reported.

He also protested that White Russian groups were being harbored in Manchoukuo, and he alleged that these groups hurt relations between Russia and Manchoukuo by engaging in espionage and by fomenting counter-revolutions in Siberia.

Reward—Mine Rescuers to Share $40,000

Toronto, Ont. — The Moose River Gold Mine Rescue Fund yesterday amounted to $40,000 cash, Norman Sommerville, Red Cross Society chairman, announced.

The rescue fund money will go to the men who saved Dr. D. E. Robertson and Charles Alfred Scadding of Toronto from perishing in the mine, the Associated Press reported.

King Farouk—New Ruler for Egypt

Cairo— A 16-year-old boy, at school in England, is called to the throne once filled by Pharaohs through thousands of years.

Farouk, Prince of El-Said, succeeds to the difficult position held by the late King Fuad I, whose moderating hand is removed just when he had prepared the way for settlement of turbulent Anglo-Egyptian relations.

The Future

Yet continuation of King Faud's work for the present rests with a Regency of three whose names were written on a piece of paper by the King and left in a sealed envelope.

Most pressing of problems facing the Regency and the new Monarch

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Boston News Today:

Judge Stone Case Dismissed by Supreme Court
Higher Mathematics of Racing Disclosed
Superintendent Graves May Take Case to Court
Voting in Primaries Is Exceptionally Light

These and other stories of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition.

Göring Controls Reich Finances; Currency Resists Outside Effects

Fixed Ratios Maintained by Mark in Classes of Varied Uses

Price Range in U. S.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With the appointment of Col. Gen. Hermann Göring as special director to deal with all problems involving "raw materials and foreign exchange," leaving the position of Germany's conservative economic dictator, Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, a matter of eager speculation, interest is once more turned upon the condition of the mark.

How does the German mark maintain its present level?

The question goes deeper than the mere mechanics of the complicated foreign exchange market. For the German currency represents perhaps the most complete present example of a monetary system "hermetically sealed" against exterior influences.

Slight Gold Backing

With only a microscopic gold backing, the mark maintains an established ratio with other currencies. Gone are the days—since 1931—when one could simply buy marks as one still buys sterling, in a simple, unencumbered transaction.

Laymen say there are 15 or 20 kinds of marks in circulation, but specialists refuse to commit themselves to any such simple statements.

Categories of mark balances change daily. Some are distinguished by their source, some by the uses to which they can be put; some can be readily transferred, others cannot be bought or sold at all.

Changes Made Swiftly

Any table of different kinds of marks, drawn up today, would be obsolete tomorrow, for new regulations come from Germany, restricting, releasing, canceling, or creating new categories of mark balances, literally every day.

The lay buyer of marks for purposes of travel, remittance, the pur-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Bank of France Held Ready With Reforms

By the Associated Press

Paris, April 28

THE Bank of France, expecting a new Left Government to emerge from the parliamentary elections with a plan to "reform" it, was reported by a high financial source today to have drafted already a reorganization plan for itself.

Financiers said that although the bank did not expect a demand for nationalization of the institution, it awaited a campaign to give greater representation on the board of regents to minor shareholders and to the Government.

The Bank of France is said to be ready to propose:

1. That every share be given one vote, in place of the present rule restricting the right of vote in "general assemblies" to the 200 biggest shareholders.
2. That two or three high Treasury officials, and possibly other government chiefs, be added to the bank's board of regents.

Hitler Gives Him Power Over [illegible] Urged by Schacht

To Safeguard Funds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, April 28—Control of the excessive expenditure of the Reich's great spending departments is henceforward to be in the hands of Col. Gen. Hermann Göring as the result of his appointment as special minister for the supervision of all questions relating to the supply of raw materials and foreign exchange, which is announced today.

The appointment appears superficially to be concerned primarily and almost exclusively with purely economic and financial affairs. In reality it will have much more to do with the regulating of National Socialist Party expenditure, particularly where the latter uses foreign exchange, which is growing scarcer every day.

Control of Ministries

General Göring, in his new office, will have control not only over a number of Reich ministries such as the Economics Ministry, the Financial Ministry and the Agricultural Ministry, which are directly concerned, but also over the foreign propaganda of the Ministry of Propaganda to the extent that these absorb foreign exchange, and over many party organizations which have strained the national resources pretty deeply during the past three years.

Schacht Strengthened

The new appointment appears to strengthen considerably the position of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Minister for Economics. It is in line with the demand for some kind of financial and economic dictatorship made in last week's Volkswirt. Dr. Schacht's organ. To many the article appeared as a bold bid for such absolute control to be placed in Dr. Schacht's own hands. But this was hardly thinkable in view of the strong opposition against his policy within the National Socialist Party.

General Göring's task really is to safeguard national funds for con-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Polish President Sets Embargo On Export of Gold

WARSAW, April 28 (AP) — The Polish Government, through the Bank of Poland, held official control last night of the gold valuta under temporary restrictions to halt speculation in foreign exchange.

An official decree, signed by President Moscicki, prohibited exportation of the valuta and established the control by the national bank or its designated agencies.

(The valuta is the value of the currency on the exchange market in reference to value of currency of another specified country. The Polish monetary unit, the zloty, is currently quoted on the New York foreign exchange market at approximately 19 cents.)

Poland officially informed rep-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Legislature Fails To Act on S. O. S. Of Alabama Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — With a majority of public schools closed in Alabama, final reports will show the average elementary school term for the year at five and three-fourth months, according to Dr. J. A. Keller, state superintendent of education.

High schools, already shut in many counties, will run from eight to nine months, due largely to subscriptions and contributions by municipalities and counties.

This situation exists despite the extraordinary session of the State Legislature, called by Gov. Bibb Graves "to raise revenues for schools, health and relief," and which has just closed with no new revenue measures passed.

The Legislature wrangled for nine weeks with tax bills, including one providing for a general sales tax, introduced and defeated regularly. The relief situation was taken care of temporarily when a bill was passed transferring from a fund set aside to pay bonds issued during "carpetbag rule" days.

Few bills of a state-wide nature were passed, and in view of the failure to provide for full term for schools next year, a second special session in the meantime was forecast. Governor Graves, leaving for a vacation, said his future plans were indefinite.

"Twas Tough! Hittin' That Gem"

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP)—The eyes of Lazare Kaplan, diamond cutter, shone with happy tears today as he told how he performed the biggest job of his career—the first cleaving of the Jonker diamond.

The 726-carat gem which was yesterday the world's largest and finest uncut diamond, is now in three pieces. Later these will be split into 12, which the owner hopes to see sold in a $2,000,000 necklace.

Wouldn't Look On

It was Mr. Kaplan's task to tap the uncut jewel, which Jacobus Jonker found in a South African mine, with a brass hammer and sever it for the first time—an operation so delicate that even the owner, Harry Winston, wouldn't look on.

The diamond fell apart perfectly.

Mr. Kaplan's son Leo, who held the wedge while his father tapped the hammer, said, "there was a silent moment. Then I shouted with joy. 'It's perfect!'"

Glad It Was Over

Mr. Kaplan, who has been cutting diamonds for 37 years, smiled, "I didn't say anything. I was so glad it was over. Then I rushed to a telephone and told my wife."

The cleaving took place at 4 p. m. yesterday in Mr. Kaplan's midtown office. A detective who was on guard left the room when the process began, and the two diamond-cutters were alone.

"I felt that the whole world was watching," Mr. Kaplan said.

Took a Vacation

"Before I did it, I went away for three days."

Young Kaplan wore an apron to catch diamond chips in case any flew off, but none came.

The actual cleaving took but a few seconds; but Mr. Kaplan had been studying the diamond's groove and planning the cleft for six months. He is a brown-eyed, bald man, a native of Belgium.

Cleaving Ininsured

Winston said the cleaving was uninsured, although the uncut gem was insured for $1,000,000. He said his insurance brokers were told by Lloyd's of London, "the risk is too great."

One piece of the gem, when the cleaving and polishing is complete, will be 165 carats. This expected eventually to go to a museum.

If not sold in a necklace or as a collection, the gems will be sold separately.

The Political Parade

President's High Wage Plea Fails; Auto Trade Cited to Show He Errs; 'Stop Landon' Movement Is Paradox

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 27—President Roosevelt's New York speech and resultant campaign position on the one hand, the struggles between Republican aspirants for the presidential nomination on the other, concentrate political interest today.

There is sharp disagreement in Washington with President Roosevelt's major contention that "reduction of costs of manufacture does not mean more purchasing power and more goods consumed, it means just the opposite." Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, a leading Republican contender—though running no campaign—for the presidential nomination, led off the critics with this statement:

"If the President is right, how does he account for the performance of the automobile industry, which is the outstanding example of recovery?

Prices Down, Sales and Wages Up

"The prices of automobiles are lower than they ever were, the sales are larger, and the wages higher. This result has been accomplished by a reduction of the cost of manufacture, which increased purchasing power—the antithesis of President Roosevelt's thesis."

Senator Lester J. Dickinson, another Republican aspirant, also said: "The President is apparently still devoted to his theory that recovery is achieved by curtailing production and raising prices. The trouble with that theory is that it has been tried for three years and it has failed. It has definitely failed to increase purchasing power. As the result, we still have more than 12,000,000 persons unemployed.

Hints Strong-Arm Methods

"The speech demonstrates that the President is still bent upon the regimentation of the nation in collectivist institutions for which he indicates he would invoke 'the strong arm of the nation.' This is a subtle hint of the 'strong-arming' the people will be in for if they should be so misguided as to reelect Mr. Roosevelt."

General discussions of Mr. Roosevelt's thesis proclaim it as part of NRA philosophy which broke down before the Supreme Court declared the law unconstitutional. His statement that lower costs of production come only from two methods: technological advances and lower labor costs, meets the argument: "What about lower taxes?"

His Political Philosophy

But the President took his stand firmly on a theory that higher wages for workers and more income for farmers are a cause rather than a consequence of increased national wealth, and proclaimed it as "my economic and social philosophy, and incidentally, my political philosophy as well."

That throws the economic issue squarely into the midst of the political campaign. Here reactions differ: On the one hand, Mr. Roosevelt's proud references to returning prosperity are taken to herald the theme song, "Happy Days Are Here Again," cast almost in the setting of the halcyon Coolidge period.

No Response from Labor

The prosperity argument is believed to be most useful politically, with its only drawback the expectation that restored dividends may mean restored willingness to attack the Administration and Government experiment. But the Roosevelt theory of high wages and shorter hours in advance of greater production meets with almost no political response except from organized labor.

Here, however, leadership was divided. On one side, John L. Lewis and the United Mine Workers prepared to throw their full strength behind President Roosevelt in the Pennsylvania primaries tomorrow.

But William Green, President of the A. F. of L. issued a letter to all local unions reiterating the officially nonpartisan attitude of the federation down through the years.

Keep Clear, Green Advises

He asked that the federation workers "refrain from identifying themselves with any political movement designed to serve as a substitute for the nonpartisan political policy of the A. F. of L.

"The cause of labor can best be served through united action made possible through the development of a sound, constructive, practical, nonpartisan political policy."

Mr. Green thus takes sharp issue with Mr. Lewis and the incipient Farmer-Labor party he is promoting, as well as his present endorsement of President Roosevelt. The A. F. of L. comprising the conservative wing of organized labor, thus disassociates itself elaborately from the Roosevelt band wagon upon which the U. M. W. has climbed.

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IN NAME, LOCATION AND SUPERB ACCOMMODATIONS
Spacious Room with Private Bath
from $3.50 single.

Try this
Newest Blend of Travel
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Start Japan-wards up the welcoming N.Y.K gangplank. • From 11 to 14 days of Adventure, Relaxation or Social Partying, according to your taste. Mix yourself in with rounds of gaiety furnished by orchestras, deck sports, swimming pools, movies... with congenial fellow travelers. • Impeccable N.Y.K. service en route—an unforgettable prelude to the charming Empire of the Rising Sun
JAPAN, CHINA, the PHILIPPINES
Stop-over at Honolulu
LOW ROUND-TRIP SUMMER FARES from San Francisco and Los Angeles to Japan Now in Effect
First Class $473 up; Cabin Class $375 up; Second Class $285 up; Tourist Cabin $202 up
Also from Seattle — Vancouver direct to Japan
New York, 25 Broadway; San Francisco, 551 Market St.; Seattle, 1404 Fourth Ave.; Chicago, 40 N. Dearborn St.; Los Angeles, 518 W. Sixth St., or any Cunard White Star Limited office. Consult your local tourist agent. He knows.
N·Y·K·LINE
(JAPAN MAIL)

Women Are Urged By Club Leader To Exercise Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

women present from all parts of the country.

"We must realize that we cannot mold all the nations of the world into one civilization or one trend of thought any more than we can produce a great chorus with a single voice, or a symphonic program with one instrument, no matter how fine the director," Mrs. Lawson continued. "We need the blending of the whole of civilization in a voice of sympathetic understanding, and we know full well that this can only be brought about by the one possibility of 'unity in diversity'—carrying the spiritual, the Golden Rule, into everyday living."

Work Is Described

Mrs. Lawson began her address by giving an account of the activities carried on in the office of the president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs at headquarters in Washington. "Last month we received and answered 2000 letters in the president's office alone, which is but a reflection of the actual work that goes on in the president's office which is a consulting office for all the chairmen; and intermediary between our government, outside organizations of importance and our own federation; a planning center for our annual meetings and a general supervisory for the entire headquarters."

Discussing citizenship matters, Mrs. Lawson said, "While the General Federation does in any way presume to dictate the party vote, yet we do urge the registered expression of every woman voter. Let us give special attention to the young woman voting for the first time, that she may be informed of the full significance of citizenship responsibilities. The measure of your strength will absolutely be weighed this fall."

Civil Service for Women

Mrs. Lawson said that the board of directors reaffirm its stand on the principle of protecting the civil service rights of women and plans immediate aggression in applying this principle in seeking the repeal of Section 213 of the Economy Act of 1932.

"We all know that Section 213 of the Economy Act provides that in any reduction of personnel in government service, married persons having a spouse also employed shall be the first dismissed, and that preference shall be given to other than such persons in subsequent appointments.

"The Government Workers' Council sent out 1900 questionnaires; nearly 700 replies came in from persons who had lost their positions, and these were analyzed by the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor. A large proportion were between the ages of 30 and 45. When the survey was taken, 80 per cent had found no other work and had joined the ranks of the unemployed. Sixteen couples separated in order to keep their jobs."

Spread of Unemployment

Mrs. Lawson pointed out that those thrown out of work had to let go their maids, laundresses and houseworkers, thereby adding to unemployment. Many of the young couples were paying for homes and had to lose them. It was found that four-fifths of the positions vacated had to be filled again and inexperienced workers were called in.

"Congressman Cellar of New York, has introduced a bill to repeal Section 213. The bill also provides that no future appointments shall be made to members of families already represented in government service where the combined salaries of the members would equal or exceed $4000. This would still mean that wives could not be appointed if husbands were making as much as $4000, but it would apply to other members of a family also and would not be a discrimination against one group of citizens. Married women are first of all women, and discrimination against them is discrimination against women as a whole. We should guard jealousy and sacredly our place in the world today. Surely all women are entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness in the way they may best find fit."

"National Academy"

The other chief point taken up in Mrs. Lawson's address was the establishment of a National Academy of Public Affairs, for which the federation has been working since 1929. Representative Wesley E. Disney from Oklahoma, has introduced into Congress a bill providing for such an institution, to train men and women for administrative service in national and international affairs.

"Nothing would more effectively assist in wiping out the teaching of false doctrines than a thorough education in our own government formation," she said.

The prison labor problem and unemployment were touched upon.

"It has been said that if a new principle is to gain power in human history it must take shape and life in individuals who have faith in it," Mrs. Lawson concluded. "The reconstruction of the whole of human life has been the aim of those who down through history have been inspired to work toward a Kingdom of God among men. Religious faith and daring go hand in hand with the desire to save the social life of people. The most encouraging thing in the whole bewildering situation is that knowledge and power, beyond the concept of man himself, are to be had: 'For with Thee is the fountain of life; in Thy light shall we see light.'"

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TONIGHT!
SURPRISE THE FAMILY WITH STRAWBERRIES AND
DRAKE'S CAKES

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

is the negotiation of a new treaty with Britain. A nonparty Cabinet came into power less than three months ago, when its predecessor fell.

Anti-British rioting by students in December and January caused the dispatch of a powerful battle cruiser. Garrisons, increased during the Italo-Ethiopian war, stiffened their hold. Police squirted students with ink to identify them.

Points at Issue

Egyptian nationalism demands actual rather than nominal independence. The British grant of freedom in 1922 imposed the following unconditional reservations:

1. Defense of Suez.
2. Defense of Egypt against foreign aggression.
3. Protection by Britain of foreigners and their interests in Egypt.
4. Control of the Sudan.

Until these reservations are removed, Egyptian nationalists say, they will not cease to agitate.

When these reservations are modified, Britain will have to be assured that her "lifeline of Empire" to India and Australia is secure.

Young King Farouk faces a portentous reign.

Germany—Schacht to Share His Power

Berlin—Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, who stabilized the Reichmark when it stood at 630,000,000,000 to the American dollar, is suddenly called upon to share his power—some say to relinquish it.

Dr. Schacht, the financial genius whose wizardry met Germany's unremitting cry for "money, money, money," when there seemingly was no money, sees Colonel-General Hermann Göring, Hitler's right-hand man, become dictator of the all-important expenditures relating to raw materials.

The Questions

Does this mean that Dr. Schacht, friend of such industrialists as Thyssen and Krupp von Bohlen, has at last been swept aside in the predicted showdown between conservative and radical National Socialists? Or does it mean that Hitler has cleverly contrived to thrust General Göring into the breach between the Conservatives and Radicals as a strong-arm man to avert the ultimate showdown?

The final answer is not yet, although highly informed observers declare Schacht's position is actually strengthened.

Those who believe Schacht has actually been superseded by Göring point out that Göring is an advocate of increased expenditures; Schacht, of curtailed outlays.

Agreement on One Point

There is little disagreement that Germany needs an economic dictator. The economic picture contains the following essential constituents:

Germany through a 1,000,000,000 mark subsidy and by means of belt-tightening, substitutes, and deflation of wages and salaries, achieved a surplus of 124,000,000 marks in its foreign trade.

It was an achievement attributable to Dr. Schacht's financial intricacies which were finding the balancing increasingly arduous.

The national debt mounted astronomically, although no budget has been published for two years. The well of credits began to run dry; early this year a 500,000,000 mark loan was only 80 per cent subscribed by the public. It was handwriting on the wall.

The export subsidy plan runs out May 1. Unemployment increased by 500,000 in December, an unprecedented rise.

Dr. Schacht began to call for devaluation and more rigorous deflation. A 1,000,000,000 tax measure is reputedly being drafted.

Germany's frenzied seeking for money, for self-sufficiency and for foreign trade in certain essential raw materials was dictated by the rearmament program for which billions of dollars were expended in 1935. But the rearmament program must go on; hence the cry for an economic dictator.

The Idea Took Hold

Dr. Schacht's organ, the German Economist, last week called for an economic dictator. Hitler apparently liked the idea and named General Göring to be it. Dr. Schacht, of Viking ancestry, of vast ambition, once desirous of becoming Germany's president, may or may not have approved the "dramatis personae" of his dictatorship idea.

In Ethiopia—Italian Troops Advance Boldly

Rome—Actually in a historic race with the torrential rains of Ethiopia, the Italian motorized column of 15,000 Blackshirts and 1500 trucks has traversed two thirds of the distance to Addas Ababa. The 92-mile advance has not encountered resistance; Italian airplanes scatter pamphlets on the capital, threatening to bomb the city if the oncoming column of General Badoglio is attacked.

Italy's advance is one of breathtaking boldness; the cautious advances, followed by careful building of communication lines, are "thrown to the winds." Communication lines are abandoned, they are as if written in water; Italians are taking the supreme risk of being flanked and surrounded. Airplanes are pressed into service to make up for obliterated communication lines. Somewhere, no one knows the place, Haile Selassie presumably waits at the head of re-formed Ethiopians.

'Porkless' Flood Control Program Before Senate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 27—A $360,000,000 flood control program, involving 215 separate projects was recommended to the Senate today by its Commerce Committee.

Hailing the measure as the "first flood control bill in the history of the world that has no pork in it," Senator Royal S. Copeland, Democrat of New York, announced that only projects designed primarily for flood control had received the committee's approval. A long list of projects in which the generation of power or prevention of soil erosion was the chief aim was shunted aside, with the warning that they would have to be presented to Congress in other bills for separate consideration.

The committee's bill is written on the principle that local governments must pay land costs and damages in connection with projects, estimated at approximately $100,000,000. This assessment would pay for necessary sites, as well as the cost of rerouting roads, homes, industrial plants.

This proposed division of costs between the Federal Government and local communities is expected to meet opposition on the floor of the Senate from members who believe the Federal Government should bear the whole burden. They contend that it will be impossible to collect from communities near the headwaters of a stream, money to protect cities further down. As an example, they cite the Connecticut River where army engineers intend to spend $10,028,900 to build reservoirs in New Hampshire and Vermont to protect Hartford, Conn., where floods caused heavy destruction a few weeks ago.

Meanwhile, the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, meeting here for a two-day session, prepared to go on record for a $500,000,000 flood control program, financed from regular appropriations. Financing of rivers and harbors work through Work Relief appropriations they condemned as "wasteful." Pointing out that army engineers already have completed plans for a $500,000,000 program, Representative William J. Driver (D) of Arkansas, chairman of the committee on projects, declared, "All we need is money to start work tomorrow."

Torrio Posts $100,000 Bail

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP)—One hundred thousand dollars in cash was posted in the United States District Court today as bail for the release of John Torrio, former Chicago gangster held on a charge of conspiring to evade federal alcohol tax payment. Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard late yesterday refused to reduce the bail or free Torrio on a writ of habeas corpus.

Business Gives Jersey Jobless Moral Support

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., April 27—A situation unprecedented in the United States is seen here today in the case of the jobless "army of occupation," still encamped in the state capitol, with heavy reinforcements expected before the day is out and the legislature due to reconvene tonight to take up again the question of what the state should do to aid the unemployed financially.

In some respects, the situation is analagous to that obtaining in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania where unemployed miners are working the coal fields. Merchants, tradesmen and artisans, as well as state, county and municipal officials here, are today coming out more and more openly in support of the destitute men and women who have "occupied" the assembly chamber in protest against the lawmaker's delay in enacting legislation to fund the State's contribution to emergency relief.

Business Hard Hit

Both in Pennsylvania and New Jersey trade is hard hit by this unemployment, which completes a "vicious circle" that strikes at almost every phase of the social and economic life of the state. Because of this, reports here today indicate that the "reinforcements" which the "army" is expected to receive today, will be transported to Trenton and aid given them en route and here by merchants. Truckmen and others whose economic interests are involved.

The first contingent of reinforcements arrived in Trenton today from southern New Jersey counties.

Spokesmen of the New Jersey Workers' Alliance, which has been in control of the Assembly chamber for six days, announced that upward of 5000 protesters against the lawmakers' delay in enacting relief legislation are today moving by motorbus, truck and private automobile from Camden and other south Jersey points on Trenton, their arrival here scheduled for just before the Legislature meets tonight.

Support A. F. of L. Political Policy, Is Green's Plea

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP)—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday urged all unions to adhere to the federation's "traditional non-partisan political policy."

"For obvious reasons, labor should avoid division even in the pursuit of its political policies," the federation head said in a letter to all affiliated unions. "Such division can be avoided if working men and women loyal to the American Federation of Labor, will refrain from identifying themselves with any political movement designed to serve as a substitute for the nonpartisan political policy of the American Federation of Labor."

Asks Roosevelt Support

Mr. Green's letter followed by several weeks a statement by George L. Berry, president of the Printing Pressmen's Union, urging them to join "labor's nonpartisan league."

This league's purpose, Mr. Berry said, was to "put American Federation of Labor unions on the record for President Roosevelt."

They could not do this, he added, through the federation because of the federation's nonpartisan policy. Many federation members, he said, also did not want to line up with the Democratic Party even though they wished to work for Mr. Roosevelt's re-election.

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, was one of those associated with Mr. Berry in forming the league. His union voted recently to support the President.

Will Reveal Records

In his letter, Mr. Green said that "when the occasion seems appropriate, when candidates have been nominated, when it becomes publicly known who the candidates are, upon what platforms they stand and what social, economic and political principles they espouse, the executive council through its nonpartisan political committee, will officially communicate with all organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor advising them regarding the standing, qualifications and public records of candidates for political positions."

McAdoo Foe in California Has New Pension Scheme

LOS ANGELES, April 28 (AP)—California's "Progressive Democrats," led by an opponent of Senator William Gibbs McAdoo, displayed a platform for old-age pensions and a unicameral Legislature April 26.

Approximately 1000 delegates, attending the first convention, adopted "articles of principles" here at a meeting called by State Senator Culbert L. Olson, and made plans to solidify northern California followers at a San Francisco convention, May 16.

Fatal Bullet Prevents First Alcatraz Escape

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28 (AP)—A bullet fired by a guard was credited today with halting the first escape attempt since Alcatraz Island became a federal prison.

While Sanford Bates, federal director of prisons, was inspecting the island yesterday, Joseph Bowers, 40-year-old mail robber, was shot by a guard when he scalled a wire fence at the west side. Bowers was serving a sentence for a Butte, Calif., postoffice robbery.

Court Decides in Own Favor

(Continued from Page 1)

minant of fact "where rights of liberty and property are involved," and the minority, which declares that "the inexorable safeguard which the due process clause assures is not that a court may examine whether the findings as to value or income are correct, but that the trier of facts shall be an impartial tribunal." Such a tribunal, in Mr. Justice Brandeis' view, may be a body such as the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Two Justices Concur

Mr. Justice Brandeis' view of the law was joined by Associate Justice Harlan F. Stone and Benjamin M. Cardozo, although they added that the weight of precedent had accumulated against his view. Justice Owen J. Roberts concurred in the result reached by the whole court—that in the St. Joseph case the Secretary of Agriculture was right—but did not indicate his approval of any of the divergent opinions, and offered none of his own.

The majority decision is taken as a direct warning to this or other administrations in seeking to render effective and speedy its regulation of rates or other business practices. Such functions, the decision says, must always be subordinate to judicial review, however protracted.

"Exercising its rate-making authority, the Legislature has a broad discretion," admits the majority decision. But "the Constitution fixes limits to the rate-making power by prohibiting the deprivation of property without due process of law or the taking of private property for public use without just compensation. When the Legislature acts directly, its action is subject to judicial scrutiny and determination in order to prevent the transgression of these limits of power.

Subject to Review

"The Legislature cannot preclude that scrutiny or determination by any declaration or legislative finding. Legislative declaration of finding is necessarily subject to independent judicial review upon the facts and the law by courts of competent jurisdiction to the end that the Constitution as the supreme law of the land may be maintained. Nor can the Legislatur eescape the constitutional limitation by authorizing its agent to make findings that theagent has kept within that limitation.

"Legislative agencies, with varying qualifications, work in a field peculiarly exposed to political demands. Some may be expert and impartial, others subservient. . . . To say that their findings of fact may be made conclusive where constitutional rights of liberty and property are involved, although the evidence clearly establishes that the findings are wrong and constitutional rights have been invaded, is to place those rights at the mercy of administrative officials and seriously to impair the security inherent in our judicial safeguards.

Challenged by Brandeis

"That prospect, with our multiplications of administrative agencies, is not one to be lightly regarded. . . . Under our system there is no warrant for the view that the judicial power of a compent court can be circumscribed by any legislative arrangement designed to give effect to administrative action going beyond the limits of constitutional authority."

Mr. Justice Brandeis went back to the Constitution to challenge this view, declaring that nothing in that charter or its amendments says whether judicial review is necessary to constitute due process of law or not. To the contrary, he contined, the Supreme Court itself draws distinctions to indicate when due process means judicial process and when it does not. One distinction lies between questions of law and of fact. Another is between the rights of liberty of person and other constitutional rights. He cited five general situations in which he said the court had held that judicial determination of the facts was not needed.

New Housing Bill Assailed as Blow To Civil Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 28—Loopholes in the Wagner slum clearance and low-cost housing bill might permit "blanketing in" thousands of unqualified persons, as employees of the projected federal agency, to encourage public housing throughout the United States, H. Eliot Kaplan, executive secretary of the National Civil Service Reform League, said yesterday in making public a protest to Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, against sections of the bill.

Mr. Kaplan's opposition followed a report made in Washington on Friday by Peter Grimm, New York housing analyst, that features of the Wagner program were unsound.

"Vagueness in writing the Wagner bill would permit inclusion without requiring any civil service tests of all Public Works Administration employees now serving in temporary agencies of the Housing Administration," Mr. Kaplan said, describing the civil service provisions as ill-advised and unfair.

"It appears that in spite of all the agitation about exemption of positions in the new agencies, wholesale exemptions are provided rather cleverly in the bill. Slum clearance will undoubtedly involve the distribution of substantial federal funds. It is too technical and too vital a problem to permit of any possibility of political manipulation. When one realizes that there are many states and cities which have no merit system, these exemptions become even more ominous."

Mr. Kaplan emphasized that the blanket exemptions were made under such vague titles as "officer" and "expert," and stressed that similar provisions in the past had led to employment of unneeded or incompetent persons under misleading titles, through political pressure.

Calls Philadelphia Cradle of Unionism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 28—This city is called the cradle of American trade unionism in a historical pamphlet by Frank Hellman, trade unionist, which is being distributed among members of unions in preparation for a "united front demonstration" planned for Reyburn Plaza on May 1.

The pamphlet points to the strike of Philadelphia carpenters in 1791 as being the first in the country.

May 1 was set aside as an international holiday for labor, it says, by the first congress of the Second International meeting in Paris in 1889. It was the result of a series of resolutions drawn up by the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada calling for legalization of the eight-hour day. The 100th anniversary of the fall of the Bastille was being celebrated on that date.

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Platinum Turned Into Gold by Atomic Bombardment

But transmutation process is still too expensive for general use, researchers say—Hot springs caused by rising jets of volcanic steam heating surface water, natural scientists claim.

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 28—Artificial gold, purer than treasury bullion but in quantities still too small for visual or chemical analysis, has been produced by Dr. E. O. Lawrence at the University of California through atomic bombardment of platinum with high-speed deuterons.

Though this accomplishment, reported to the National Academy of Sciences now in session, is comparable to the situation which developed many years ago when counterfeiters goldplated platinum Spanish doubloons only to discover that platinum was worth more than gold, Dr. Lawrence explained that it will only be a question of time and research before transmutations from baser metals will be possible. In fact the only drawback to such methods of gold production today, is the cost of the electrical energy needed to effect such transmutations, he said.

Deuterons for "Bullet"

Instead of the protons usually employed as "bullets" for atomic disintegration experiments, Dr. Lawrence used deuterons, the hearts of heavy hydrogen atoms, components of so-called "heavy" water. These were given charges of 5,000,000 volts, conservatively estimated, and when directed against a platinum target produced radio-iridium and radio-platinum as well as gold. Proof of such transmutations were found by observing the radio-activity of the end products.

Last night, Dr. Arthur L. Day delivered the annual formal address of the academy, discussing why geysers and hot springs behave as they do, pointing out that those of Yellowstone National Park differ in many respects from any others in the world. The speaker spent seven years of research in Yellowstone with Dr. E. T. Allen.

Many Geysers Studied

In the course of Dr. Day's investigations, more than 100 geysers and a score of hot springs were studied, resulting in the disclosure of phenomena existent nowhere else in the world.

The strangest aspect of the hot springs was the discovery that not only are those of Yellowstone the hottest in the world, but the surface layers of water are actually hotter than boiling water.

Varies in Temperatures

"This is not a consequence of dissolved mineral matter," said the director of Carnegie Institutions geophysical laboratory, "for the average hot water contains between one-tenth and two-tenths of 1 per cent, an amount which should raise the boiling point not more than a few hundredths of a degree. Actually, the temperature varies from a few tenths of a degree up to three degrees Centigrade above the computed boiling point." In Yellowstone, because of its 8000-foot height above sea level the boiling point is considered to be 199 Fahrenheit.

Springs characterized by this superheated water show spots of varying size at points on the surface where the water displays a curious turbulence, boiling almost continually.

Dr. Day explained that these spots burst at intervals into a mass of foam with a noise between a hiss and a roar. "A handful of dry sand tossed into the water aggravates this behavior. At the Giantess Geyser, a striking example of the kind, the beholder is sometimes startled by the sight of this superheated water, leaping up suddenly into a seething mass.

Depth of Springs

"The cause is found in the depth of the springs and in temperatures that increase from the surface downward. At a depth of 72 feet in Lion Geyser, a temperature of 253 degrees Fahrenheit was found, many degrees higher than the boiling point at the surface. In this hotter stratum, boiling is generally prevented by the pressure of water above it, but owing to its lower density, the hotter water migrates rapidly upward, moving in considerable masses till it reaches the surface, where, in spite of considerable cooling on the way, its temperature is still higher than the boiling point.

"Superheated water naturally occurring has never been reported anywhere else in the world."

Dr. Day found a clear relation between the Yellowstone springs and the surrounding topography. Groups of springs of abundant water supply as shown by their high discharge, were found in well-watered drainage basins.

Rainfall Supplies Water

On the other hand groups of small springs of scanty discharge were mostly where little rainfall could be concentrated as ground water. The inference was that the hot water is derived from rainfall.

As to the source of heat for operating hot springs and geysers, Dr. Day believes this to be intimately related to ancient volcanic activity. He finds that hot springs are the result of circulating ground water heated by rising jets of natural volcanic steam superheated more than 400 feet below the surface. Thus there is no need to postulate the penetration of ground water to depths where it receives heat from the rocks, as do modern textbooks on the subject.

Volcanic Areas

The steam is superheated in the first place, and rising through comparatively dry vents is found to heat the water in close proximity to the surface. In volcanic areas where surface temperatures are higher than they are in Yellowstone, such hot steam jets are common, but as temperature falls in the course of time, they become less numerous and hot springs succeed them.

In some instances where Dr. Day found surface water to be meager, hot springs were few. In fact during hot summer weather, many even dried up completely, leaving steam jets, followed by hot springs again when wetter times came—a reversible process.

Geysers were defined as hot springs which erupt and violently eject water and steam to heights varying from a few inches to more than 200 feet. Investigation of these disclosed that a number of past conjectures regarding geysers, their supposed regularity of eruption and heights reached are pure fiction.

Highest Geysers

The highest jets measured in Yellowstone reached a height of 166 feet. "Most figures given for geyser eruptions are estimates," said Dr. Day, "and many do not make a sharp distinction between steam and water in the erupted column. The greatest height to which any geyser in the park is known to have played is 219 feet." This was measured in 1870 on the Beehive. It is doubtful if more than six Yellowstone geysers today play to a height of 100 feet.

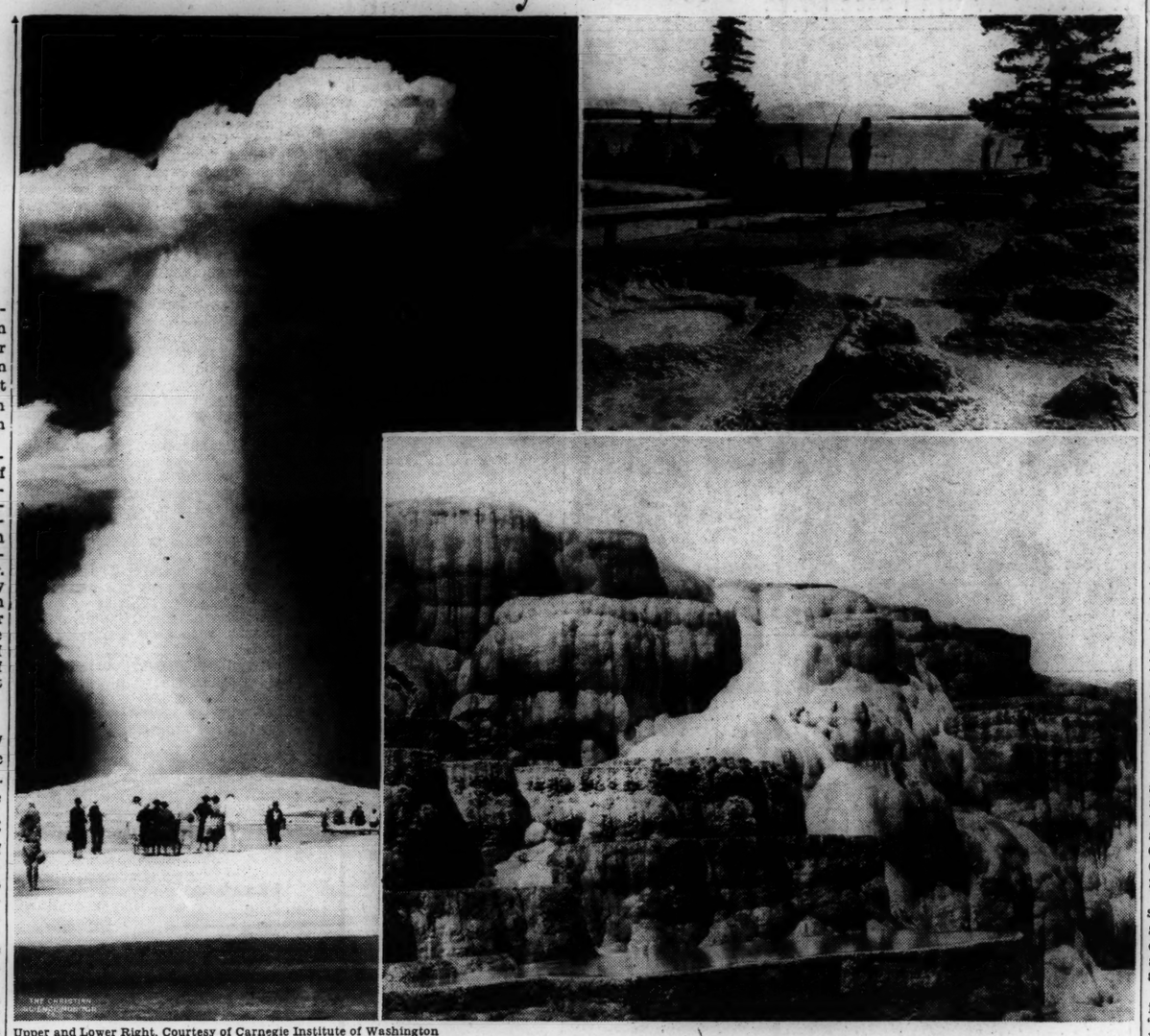
Further debunking disclosed that the popular conception about geyser regularity is far from truthful. Some geysers for short periods of time do behave with great regularity, it was found, but longer observation shows marked differences in the interval.

Old Faithful

"Old Faithful itself, though erupting frequently after an interval of 65 minutes, shows minima and maxima as far apart as 38 and 81 minutes. These irregularities are hardly ever alluded to in scientific discussions and even today no satisfactory explanation of them can be offered."

In order to test the belief that under the zone of ground water lies a zone of magmatic (volcanic) steam, Dr. Day and his assistants sunk drill holes in various parts of the park and found that a flow of steam developed not far below the surface, increasing in temperature and pressure as the drilling continued. At 100 feet below the surface the temperature rose to around 260 degrees Fahrenheit and increased about 30 degrees for each 100 feet of depth thereafter.

Though it is impossible for the geophysicist to go down below and see for himself exactly what happens when geysers erupt, Dr. Day postulates that in hot spring areas, strings of subterranean cavities are formed which become filled with ground water. These are heated by volcanic steam coming up from greater depths and act as sub-strata boilers collecting steam and water until the pressure becomes so great as to force the accumulation out through tubes connected with the surface. Eruption then continues until a state of equilibrium is restored or until all the water has been forced out.



Upper and Lower Right, Courtesy of Carnegie Institute of Washington

Researchers Study Earth's Subterranean Heating System

Old Faithful Geyser in Yellowstone National Park Is Shown at the Left. Upper Right—The "Paint Pots," a Group of Mud Pots Near the Shore of West Thumb, a Bay of Yellowstone Lake. The Mud Pots Are White and Pink. Lower Right—Mound Terrace Near Mammoth Springs, Near Northern Boundary of Yellowstone

Rural School Pupils Meet As Lawmakers at Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 28—A red-headed, 12-year-old boy, with right hand raised and fore-finger pointing to the Speaker of the House shouted, "But I want to say right here, that the contented school boy of today will be the satisfied taxpayer of tomorrow."

He was Leader Thaldorf from a country school in Cook County taking his part in a legislative assembly staged by school children at a downtown Chicago hotel.

"Learn to do by doing" is the motto of the Cook County Achievement Club, whose leaders from each of the country schools got a trip into the city to act for a day as state legislators. By having a chance to participate in a staged assembly meeting, the youngsters learn much about practical government problems, according to the superintendent of schools for Cook County, Noble J. Puffer.

Parliamentary

On a flag-decorated rostrum, the speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives, John Devine, with much experience in actual legislative assemblies, gaveled the children to order and conducted them through their own session of a legislative meeting. The more than 800 boys and girls, seated in semicircular fashion, were achievement leaders, sent from their various schools out in Cook County outside Chicago. They listened to arguments for and against the bills brought up for discussion, and then voted.

Junior Senate

On another floor of the hotel, slightly older children were enacting a session of the Illinois Senate, with Senator Richey Graham presiding. These were the presidents of all the achievement clubs throughout the county while the House was made up of other officers.

Making household arts a compulsory subject in all the elementary schools of the State was the aim of one of the bills which brought forth speakers from both sides in the Senate.

"We already have music and drawing in school," one boy contended, "but that's just for the fellows who like them. But I wish I could build something. I want to make anything out of wood, and there is no chance for manual training now in our school. I am going to vote in favor of this bill to bring household arts and manual training into the schools."

Consolidations

When the boy and girl senators were turned loose on another question vital to them—the re-organization of country school areas into larger units of the township, rather than in the present large number of smaller districts, the youngsters were divided.

"I say it's better to be a big frog in a little pond than a little frog in a big pond," declared Nora Asmussen. "Little schools allow all of us to be big frogs, and thus leadership is developed that could not be in a bigger school. I say preserve the district school for the sake of the educational opportunities it offers."

But James Winklhofer thought his companion senators were getting too sentimental over the little red district school house, and he pointed out the financial advantages that would be gained by the township unit plan—the economy in quantity buying—more taxes with which to pay teachers salaries. He wound up his argument with: "Our goal is the best schools for the children of our State. We can move toward that goal by the passage of this bill. Let us hesitate no longer."

Lumber Operations Threaten Pine Area Near Yosemite Park

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 28—Visitors to Yosemite National Park, Calif., in the future will approach its main entrance through a wasteland of stumps instead of through a grove of stately sugar pines, unless some person or organization can find $5,000,000 with which to purchase the trees for the enjoyment of posterity.

Three or four years ago, through the co-operation of John D. Rockefeller Jr. a large section of the tract was purchased and added to the park, but timber interests are logging the remainder of the land.

At present no government agency is in a position to purchase the Pineland. The National Park Service is working for the establishment of another national park in California, at King's Canyon, and does not want to divide its efforts between the two projects. A bill has been introduced in Congress by Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota authorizing the United States Forest Service to give the lumber interests land in other parts of the State in trade for the sugar pine area adjacent to the park.

In preparation for cutting the timber, the logging companies have built a settlement on the land which would have to be purchased with it. Park service officials estimate the total cost of about $5,000,000.

Fall of Giant Meteor Blamed for Grand Canyon

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz., April 28 (AP)—A theory that the Grand Canyon of Arizona was formed when a giant meteor struck the earth was advanced here today before the southwest section of the Association for the Advancement of Science.

Disagreeing with the commonly accepted theory that the gorge was the result of erosion, Capt. J. Turley, Albuquerque, N. M., civil engineer, contended the canyon was created when a meteor struck the earth with great force 40 miles west of here about 600 years ago.

"The canyon was created," he explained, "in much the same manner as if a pebble was dropped into a pool of water which froze as the ripples formed."

In his address, Captain Turley contended that the narrowness of the gorge showed it was a crack in the earth's surface, opened by a great force, rather than a stream bed worn down by years of erosion.

Naval Academy Inspected

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 27 (AP)—The annual inspection of the naval academy by the board of visitors, composed of distinguished educators and members of the Senate and House of Representatives, began today. The board is appointed by the President, Vice-President and Speaker of the House. The members who reported included Senator Fred H. Brown, Democrats, of New Hampshire.

Japanese Basket Wins Honors As 'Gardens of Nations' Opens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 28—The very simplest, least-decorated May basket was elevated to the place of honor in the show of 10,000 blossoms which opened the Gardens of the Nations at Rockefeller Center. Almost austere, the basket was the work of Mrs. Yoneo Arai of Riverside, Conn., and it was typically Japanese, an oblong dark box, standing on a bamboo rug, at one side a few tall branches of pear blossoms with a clump of yellow primroses nestling at the foot, and some exquisite narcissus and buds rising out of a pool of water.

Except for the winning basket, all the entries were beruffled, beriboned "city cousins" of the humble sentimental offerings from woods and gardens which little pantaletted Victorian maidens used to hang on neighbors' doors. Greenhouses had been rifled for choice blooms and the baskets themselves were works of art. Some held vegetables, some were surmounted by clusters of fruit, several were made of gift stockings in pastel colors twisted into the shape of roses, and one even contained a frosted cake.

The baskets and window boxes were features of a show which began with a battle of flowers between two rival May queens, Miss Adelaide Brownlee and Miss Jane Witherspoon, debutantes of the season, who drove up to the center with their maids of honor in flower-decked Victorias. Each group of maids was given baskets of flowers with each to pelt one another and the war went on in the Spanish garden, each maid hoping to empty her basket first in the hope of finding the winning red rose before the rival rose was discovered by the other side. Miss Brownlee's attendants found it first and she was crowned with gardenias by Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip and later hung a May basket of orchids on the knob of the great front door.

In the daffodil show assembling more than 10,000 blossoms Adrian Freylink of Babylon, L. I., won first prize for his collection of 75 varieties including the new Hermanni hybrid, Corona with three large flowers on each spray, Babylon's Majestic, a new large golden flower, and two red-cup daffodils, Fortune and Crowned Beauty, shown for the first time in this country.

Lord Wellington, a golden daffodil, exhibited by Sandbergen Bros., Oyster Bay, L. I., was judged the outstanding daffodil in the show.

The permanent gardens themselves put forth a brave appearance for the show. The espalliered fruit trees on the south wall eleven stories above the street have withstood the unusually cold winter and are in blossom and in the Dutch garden the bulbs planted last fall have come up a brilliant mass of purple hyacinths ringing flame-colored tulips.

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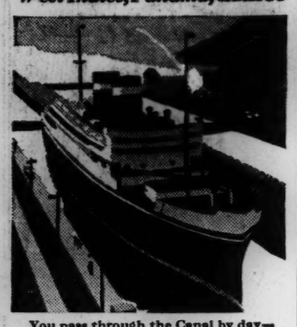

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Flood Control Is Advocated By Roosevelt on National Basis

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP)—President Roosevelt yesterday termed flood control "a problem of such vital import to the well being of the nation" that it should be "dealt with on a national basis."

The Chief Executive's views were contained in a message read to the National Rivers and Harbors Congress. Earlier, Senator Robinson, the Democratic leader, advocated creation of a national agency to formulate a nation-wide flood control program.

President's Message

Mr. Roosevelt's message said:

"The recent devastating floods have given tragic emphasis to the problem which faces all those agencies dealing with the control and conservation of the nation's water resources.

"The entire problem is a national one and should be dealt with on a national basis.

"I have every hope and expectation that progress toward its solution will be advanced as a result of the forthcoming deliberation of the thirty-first annual meeting of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress.

"I send the Congress my hearty felicitations with all good wishes for the success of its deliberation on a problem of such vital import to the well being of the nation."

Wallace Speaks

At the same meeting Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture urged adoption of a co-ordinated farm water system "to make running water walk or creep," and prevent the "savagely excessive" runoff from rich farm lands.

"We have a good deal to repent of, and to change," he said. "The whole mental pattern of pioneering, based on the dazzling mirage of free, rich land, with no end to it; and of endless mineral wealth, water power and forest resources, must change.

"We have looted the subsoil and the underlying rock layers with careless and wasteful mining. We have polluted our streams with factory waste. We have farmed rather carelessly and wastefully. Land misuse has helped to muddy our rivers, to raise their flood stages year by year, and to make work for dredges in our rivers and harbors."

Mr. Wallace urged general acceptance of the methods of erosion control worked out by farmers in co-operation with the soil conservation service.

Mr. Wallace said nature takes from 400 to 1000 years to lay down an acre inch of topsoil, while "some of our land is losing an inch of topsoil in a year."

LaGuardia Declares Political Machines Doomed to Disappear

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 28—Political machines in the United States will have been scrapped in 10 years, since there is no place for them in the government, in the opinion of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia.

"It is just too bad for government that one's membership in any group, party, faction or gang is a qualification for political office," New York's Fusion Mayor declared in an address at a dinner by the Civil Service Forum in honor of Paul Windels, corporation counsel, at the Pennsylvania Hotel. "The city cannot afford it much longer. I predict that the political machines in this country are going out of existence in the next 10 years."

Mr. LaGuardia held that New York City's law department "used to be a hang-out for briefless lawyers," adding that this was now changed under the Fusion rule.

"You know what it means to present a case well prepared for court without interference," he continued. "Every man here knows what I mean. Cases are not thrown out as they were before. We do not use canned briefs any more, just changing around the titles. We are carrying out a promise to the people of this city for a nonpartisan, nonpolitical government."

Mr. LaGuardia came out strongly for the selection of career men for magistrates.

"You can't get good magistrates from the back room of a political club," he declared.

Theater in U. S. Not Art But Industry, It Is Said

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 28—The American theater in general was declared to be "an industry rather than an art" by Edgar Morton, former director of the Myerhold Theater of Moscow, in a talk at the Settlement Music School on April 26. "The Russian theater," he added, "raises problems and tries to solve them."

"In some Russian villages," Mr. Morton continued, "the enthusiasm of the farmers in the group theater is so great that between the acts they hold a critical symposium which often results in skits mimicking the professionals who have preceded."

They Head New World Peace Drive

Wide World; © Unionphoto; Press Portrait Bureau; Staff Photographer

Viscount Cecil of Chelwood
British Advocate for World Peace

(In Circle)—Manuel Azaña, Premier of Spain; Lower Left—Pierre Cot of France, and (Right)—Prof. Noel Baker of England

Dame Adelaide Livingstone
One of the Promoters of the Peace Ballot

Spanish Leftists Win Presidential Elector Victory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, April 27—Polling yesterday for electors who play a prominent part in the selection of a new President shows an overwhelming majority for the Left.

Premier Manuel Azana is accordingly now favored as a possible candidate for the presidency, provided his party will allow him to be elected. Many of his followers declare their intention of withdrawing from politics if he should resign the Premiership.

The Right presented practically no candidate, although many Right supporters voted. Fearing they might incur penalties and lose their pensions, retired army officers numbering more than 20,000 voted to a man, but refused to name any candidate.

Workers Keep Solidarity

The returns show solidarity and determination of the working class which turned out in full strength in the early hours of the morning. The rest of the day was spent picnicking. All Madrid turned out with luncheon baskets.

The popular front, of course, swept the board, there being none to oppose it except a few Conservatives and in some constituencies Agrarians and Radicals.

Although the country was generally quiet, one man was reported killed and 1 injured in a political argument in Bilbao.

The 472 electors just chosen will meet with the equal number of Deputies in the Cortes on May 10, when the successor to the ousted Chief Executive, Niceto Alcala Zamora, will be chosen. Early returns gave the "Popular Front" of the Lefts 243 seats in the Electoral College to 48 for Opposition groups.

Of Moment to Europe

Vast consequences of the May 10 election not only to Spain but to Europe, are foreseen as possible. If the continent is going "red at both ends" as many Spaniards believe, then the new blow at democracy will be struck in Spain because a victorious "Left" will have succeeded in appointing its own nominee as President of the Republic of Workers, as it was originally called in the Constitution.

The procedure for the election is novel and has never before been tried. The electors will meet the Deputies in the Retiro Palace two days before the voting takes place and the Assembly of 944 will examine the names of candidates prepared by Cortes and register the vote.

Largo Caballero, known as Spain's Lenin, has already given his views in regard to the type of man the proletariat desires to see as head of the State.

"Rights" in Quandary

Following the ousting of President Alcala Zamora by the Socialists because he was too conservative, the next point in their program is the selection of a successor who shall be "antireligious and favorable to the application of Articles 26 and 44 of the Constitution." This means that he shall permit the Church to be dealt with without any form of compromise, allow expropriation of land and riches for the benefit of the nation, the nationalization of the banks and the general practice of socialization. The "Lefts" are determined to install such a man in the Presidential Palace.

The "Rights," thrown into confusion by the defeat of Jose Marra Gil Robles, generally refrained from attending the polls for the choice of electors. What, then, can they hope for? Premier Azaña, the man whose very name seemed to represent all that was hateful to Spanish conservatives, is now their only hope.

May Choose a Moderate

In a recent speech in Cortes, Señor Azaña, without outlining his program, affirmed the Government's intention of carrying out their commitments with their collaborators at the elections—the Socialist, Communist and Anarchist united front—"to a comma, but without adding a single new comma."

This, it is taken, points to the possibility of a break with the more extreme Left as soon as the main items in the program have been put into effect. It points to the possibility of the government sponsoring the election of a President of moderate, progressive views rather than of rabid socialistic tendencies.

Split Among Socialists

Conservatives, lacking any plan of campaign, hope also for a split in the Socialist Party. That the leaders, Julian Besteiro, Indalecio Prieto and Largo Caballero, are far from united is well known. Indeed, Prieto and Caballero are no longer on speaking terms. It is hoped that moderates will line up behind Besteiro, the "gentleman" among labor leaders, and "progressives" who are against violence, behind Prieto.

It is regarded as fortunate for the cause of social peace that the Fascists have relinquished somewhat their methods of terrorism. Alberto Ortega, a youth of distinguished family, who shot at Jimenez Asua, famous Socialist jurist, but killed his police bodyguard, has been condemned to 26 years' penal servitude. Such a sentence, it is hoped, may serve to check outrages which served no purpose but sowed seeds of massacre by way of reprisals.

The reports current abroad that Russia is supplying the Marxists here with funds may be discounted.

40 States Join New Peace Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

tive Group at Great Yarmouth, Britain, on April 9.

The proposal, he said, was to promote "Contractural peace pacts" of universal application.

These peace pacts, he explained, should make no provision for military contingencies. They should be confined to undertakings to settle disputes by peaceful arbitration. They would go beyond the Kellogg Pact, however, in so far that they would be entered into between specified states, and after being ratified by the parliaments concerned, would be endorsed by the League of Nations.

In time the peace area, he claimed, would grow and the war danger area diminish. The peace nations would develop a community of interests and understanding within the League itself and the conditions would be created for the strengthening of the system and methods of collective security.

"In examining this or any other proposal," Mr. Barnes added, "we should do so in the knowledge that this problem is the most difficult of all world problems to solve. To admit failure is only to invite destruction. We must resolutely try experiment after experiment until we find we are on the way to a practical method of resolving disputes between nations without recourse to war."

South Africa Plans Far-Reaching Defense

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, April 28 (AP)—Oswald Pirow, Minister for Defense in the Union of South Africa government, disclosed to Parliament yesterday far-reaching plans to build up the defense forces of the Dominion.

He said the measures would within five years give South Africa 1000 pilots and an anti-tank battalion with the most modern anti-tank weapons, capable of being transported 500 miles in 48 hours.

Göring Rules Reich Finances

(Continued from Page 1)

tinuation of the rearmament program. It is clear that Dr. Schacht has convinced the leaders of the armed forces that only by his centralized system and rigid economies can they hope to get the money necessary for rearmament.

It is no secret that Dr. Schacht has long been opposed to the extravagance of certain ministries and party organs. This applies not only to their use of foreign exchange but also to their issuing party levies and demanding "voluntary" contributions, thus taking money from the general public which would otherwise have found its way into the state coffers.

Nazis Not Pleased With Schacht

It is because of his stand for Spartan economy that the various party organizations certainly do not look with pleasure on the idea of being dependent on Dr. Schacht for their revenues.

Germany's greatest problem today, it is said here, is not getting but spending public money. The revenue estimates for 1936, it is stated officially, will be 3,000,000,000 marks more than for 1933. This sounds cheerful, but since no budget figures have been published for the last two years and nobody appears to have any idea what is the amount of the floating debt, the statement contains little meaning. Moreover, there is a general belief that soon new taxation will be introduced to finance the short-term expenditure for rearmament and war-creation schemes.

Defense Levy Abandoned

A big capital levy for defense purposes appears to have been temporarily abandoned and instead increased corporation turnover and petrol taxes, with possible additions to the income tax, are expected.

In his new position, General Göring is responsible only to Reichsführer Adolf Hitler, though he will naturally work in co-operation with the ministries concerned, especially with Dr. Schacht. General Göring's posts now include Minister-President of Prussia, Speaker of the Reichstag, Colonel of the General Staff of Air, Chief Forester of the Reich, Chief Hunter of the Reich, and, since today, Controller of Raw Materials and Foreign Exchange of the Reich.

Hitler's Announcement

The official communiqué issued by Herr Hitler follows:

"Inasmuch as in handling of questions concerning raw materials and foreign exchange, numerous government and party offices must cooperate, the Führer and Reichschancellor has delegated to the Prussian Prime Minister examination and execution of all necessary measures.

"Prime Minister Göring is authorized in this connection to hear and to give instructions to all Government and party offices. He is authorized to ask for the support of the respective Reich Ministers, and in case of necessity, he may delegate them to represent him."

Fish Dealers Fined In Antitrust Suit

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP)—Twenty-two Fulton Fish Market dealers were fined a total of $12,000 by Federal Judge Julian W. Mack following their pleas of nolo contendere (unwillingness to argue) to an indictment charging violations of the Sherman antitrust laws in the handling of salt water fish.

The indictment charged the defendants with conspiring to prevent shippers from selling salt water fish to New York except at minimum prices and upon terms and conditions fixed and agreed upon by the defendants.

China Claims Seat At League Council

GENEVA, April 28 (AP)—Enlargement of the League of Nations' Council to include China is envisaged in a report to be presented to the Council by a special committee which met yesterday.

China is claiming the right to a permanent seat on the Council, on the ground that Asia is no longer represented following Japan's resignation from the League. A definite decision will have to be taken by the Assembly in September.

Currency of Germany Sealed Against Outside Influences

(Continued from Page 1)

chase of German securities, or other purposes, must consult an expert or have his bank do so. Mark balances are available in New York today for different purposes at prices ranging all the way from par value, 40 cents, down to around 9 cents. The price depends on the source of the balance and the purpose of the buyer.

Actual mark notes, like dollar bills, are scarcely available in New York and for practical purposes they would be useless to the buyer. What is dealt in is mark balances, claims on deposit accounts in Germany, payable only in Germany, to Germans, subject to permission of the German authorities.

These are "blocked accounts," earmarked by the German authorities for specific purposes, claims on which can be bought in New York only subject to permission and only for the purposes for which the accounts have been segregated.

Exceptions Necessary

A brief outline of the main categories of the different blocked accounts may be given. But so frequent have been the changes in regulations, and in consequence so complex has the market become that practically no statement can be made about them without being liable to substantial exceptions.

These balances arose in the last five years out of the difficulties of the German foreign trade position. The trouble began in the summer of 1931. American, British, and continental banks had allowed heavy short-term balances to pile up in Berlin.

An international run on Germany to withdraw these balances made it evident that they could not all be suddenly withdrawn, and eventually they all had to be "frozen in."

"Standstill Agreement"

A "standstill agreement" was drawn up between the American, British and continental banks on the one hand, and the German banks on the other. This resulted in the first and most important of the present categories of mark balances still traded in New York, the so-called "registered marks."

At the beginning the total of these blocked balances was about 6,000,000,000 marks, now reduced after four years to about 1,500,000,000 marks, of which the American total, initially about 1,500,000,000 marks has been whittled down to about 330,000,000 or about $140,000,000.

After the drawing up of the first "standstill agreement" in 1932, the New York banks party to it did a certain amount of trading of these balances among themselves, and also sold "registered marks," i. e. claims on these balances, to customers who wanted them for the purpose of traveling in Germany or remitting money to Germany.

Permissions Required

The banks at first sold to customers at the same price at which they did their own sporadic trading among themselves. The amount of paper work involved, however, was very heavy, since regulations were complex and permissions had to be obtained for the user.

The banks thereupon began charging a higher rate to customers than to each other, amounting in a sense to a service charge. This service charge has fluctuated somewhat under competitive influences. At present there are approximately three prices for the "registered mark."

The first is called the "wholesale price," used only between the original signatory banks, which is now about 21 cents a mark. For customers who wish to remit, the price is about 23 or 24 cents.

For customers who want to travel in Germany, today's quotation is 26.75 cents; customers who bought these "travel marks" and then had to change their plans can sell them back to the banks today at 25.25 cents. They cannot use them except for the original purpose of travel. Designed by source, these are all "registered marks"; by use, they are sold at different prices as "travel marks" and "remittance marks."

Of Limited Negotiability

The second general category of mark balances consists of the so-called "credit marks." These are claims on blocked accounts arising at the time of the Standstill Agreement out of the freezing of private American deposit balances in Germany, not included in the Standstill Agreement (which applied only to the banks).

This category is full of subcategories, and in general has an even more limited negotiability and can be used for an even more limited range of purposes.

Hence "credit marks" in New York sell substantially below the registered mark, at prices ranging somewhere between 10 and 20 cents. One of subcategories is the so-called "emigrant's mark," resulting from the blocked balances of persons leaving Germany since 1932, principally Jews. For some purposes and for some persons the "emigrant mark" is interchangeable with other "credit marks," for other purposes or persons not interchangeable.

Uses of "Security Mark"

A third main category, still more complicated, is that of the so-called "security mark." It is a claim on deposit balances in Germany created as a result of the sale of German securities, in Germany, by foreigners.

In general the "security mark" can be used, i. e. these balances can be drawn on, only for the purpose of buying more securities in Germany.

So limited is this use that the "security mark" can be bought in New York—provided the buyer and his purposes pass muster with the German authorities—at around 9 cents.

In some cases these balances are nontransferable, but millions of these "security marks" are used by the original owners, mostly German-Americans or, when negotiable, by others, for investment in Berlin.

Even Dividends Sequestered

The catch which makes them so cheap is that not only can the proceeds of this investment not be brought out, but the dividends and interest, which are, of course, paid in marks, must also be sequestered in still another blocked account, which so far can be used only in Germany and only for restricted purposes. Recently, however, the German Government has funded these blocked interest-and-dividend accounts.

For English holders of such claims, which might be called "interest-and-dividend-marks" the resultant bonds are now available, bearing interest at 4 per cent, payable in sterling. Difficulties with the Securities Act here have held up the American funding.

The above is a highly over-simplified statement of the principle forms of mark-balances available in the United States.

Another kind of mark balance is created by the blocking in Germany of the interest and dividends on American-owned German securities payable in dollars.

An exception to this was made in the case of the Dawes and Young plan loans, which are direct obligations of the Reich. Service on these was continued in dollars long after dollar payments were blocked for other German dollar obligations. Then for a time these were made payable in scrip. Some of this scrip still floats around New York and is usable for travel purposes.

The three principal categories of mark balances described above, the "registered," "credit," and "security" marks, with their numerous variations, subcategories, limitations and exceptions, are largely the left-over pickings of American credits to Germany during better days when the Germans were not so hard put to it to meet their debts.

New Category Arising

Hardly any more of them are being created, and the supply of them will gradually be used up, particularly in the case of the registered and the credit mark, by such uses as travel and remittance.

A fourth category, however, is continually being created, rising out of current commercial transactions, and has a much larger significance in connection with Germany's efforts to finance her foreign trade. That is the so-called "aski" mark. "Aski" stands for Auslandersonderkonti, or "foreign special account."

The aski mark is a streamlined barter proposition. It is a revolving, clearing or compensating mark used in New York to enable local importers from Germany to finance local exporters to Germany.

A cotton firm here wishing to sell 10,000 bales of cotton, worth about $600,000, to a Hamburg firm, will obtain its price in aski marks.

Plan for Cotton Sales

But first, before completing the transaction, the cotton firm will consult a local importer as to whether he can use a given amount of aski marks, which are good for par value in Germany in the purchase of German goods. If the exporter can find a complacent importer to take the aski off his hands, he will sell his cotton.

The arrangement is cruder than the old-fashioned free exchange, but more plastic than straight barter, and there is a market in aski marks here, which stays close to the nominal par value of the mark, 40 cents, because exporters will not export if the marks they are to get are likely to go soft on their hands.

However, even here an important complication exists. In an effort to restrict its imports the German Government rations the use of aski marks. Such marks, paid out for essentials such as cotton, oil, wool, or sausage casings, and sold by the American exporter who gets them to an American importer from Germany who wants them, can be used in full for the purchase of German goods.

Aski Market Picks Up

But aski marks paid to an American exporter of officially rated "nonessentials" such as candy, tobacco, or fruits, cannot be used by an American importer to buy in Germany, except to the extent of 25 per cent of his purchases.

Until recently Germany bought more from the United States than she sold. Hence the aski marks tended to pile up here. Recently her balance of trade with us has become more "favorable" to her, and as a result the aski market has picked up.

A surplus of aski marks here, however, could not be sold to the financial center of some country which buys more from Germany and so could use them.

The German exchange arrangements with each country are separate. The Brazilians, whose coffee business puts them in possession of more aski marks than they can use, recently took a submarine in part payment.

Gold Embargo Set by Poland

(Continued from Page 1)

resentatives of foreign countries which have granted loans to the Polish Republic that interest and amortization payments will be continued.

An official communiqué explained that the regulations were necessary to prevent speculation in gold and bills of exchange.

Only specially privileged banks will be permitted to deal in the foreign exchange market at fixed rates.

Poland's action in controlling foreign exchange, while technically keeping the zloty on gold, actually represents a partial abandonment of the gold standard. Gold exports are embargoed.

The Polish move is not as drastic as those taken by other countries in departing from the gold standard. It nevertheless makes an important inroad on the group of currencies surrounding the French franc. The European nations permitting free exchange of gold is reduced to France, the Netherlands, Belgium and Switzerland.

Presbyterians Celebrate

ATLANTA, Ga., April 28 (AP)—Final plans for the Diamond Jubilee celebration of the "Presbyterian Church in the United States" were made here today by a committee of 16 leading churchmen from southern states. The jubilee meeting, commemorating the founding of the southern branch of the denomination, will be held in Augusta May 21-27 in the same old colonial church where the General Assembly was first founded.

Credit Control Of $30,000,000,000 By U. S. Proposed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 28—Members of Congress appeared only mildly interested today as advocates of "social credit," the economic theory that won a significant victory in Alberta last fall, appeared before them today to advocate the establishment of such a system in the United States.

Even before the sponsors of the bill were allowed to explain it, Representative Alan Goldsborough (D) of Maryland, its author, made it clear that he was not motivated by any dissatisfaction with the Roosevelt Administration's bank reforms. He read into the record a long list of bank reforms of the last three years.

Have Money to Buy

Holding that there can be no real economic prosperity until people have money to buy what they need, the "Social Credit" advocates recommend taking the control of $30,000,000,000 worth of credit away from the banks where it now lies idle and putting it into the hands of the Federal Government to be used in expanding purchasing power.

They proposed to accomplish this through (1) a discount to consumers on retail purchases made for his or his family's personal use; (2) a "national consumer's dividend" of $5 a month to be paid to every citizen.

Every article would be paid for from two sources: from the consumer's pocketbook at a "just price," below financial cost to the merchant, and from the National Social Credit account.

Banking System

The present banking system creates a "vicious circle" by extending credit to producers of goods instead of consumers, when already more is being produced than can be consumed, Edwin F. Harvey, a Philadelphia corporation executive, told the committee.

His bill, Representative Goldsborough told the committee, represents the first effort to enact the "social credit" theory into law. William Aberhart was elected head of the Alberta government last fall on a "social credit" platform, but the sponsors of the movement have withdrawn support from him claiming he cannot put their theory into practice because he does not have power to issue money or control credit.

Representative Goldsborough revealed that Major Clifford H. Douglas, Scottish engineer and originator of the "social credit" movement, had expounded his theory three years ago at a dinner held at the home of former Senator Bronson Cutting here but nothing had come of it.

Appearing in behalf of the Goldsborough bill at hearings today and tomorrow are representatives of the New Economics Group of New York and the Western Social Credit Federation.

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Moscow Leaders Allege Berlin-Tokyo Entente

Articles from the Monitor's Berlin correspondent on the subject of Russo-German relations and the prospects of continuance of the Rapallo Treaty were published in the Monitor news columns under date of April 2 and 3.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, April 27—It would have been no surprise to Soviet leaders if Adolf Hitler's Government in Germany had followed up its repudiation of the Locarno Pact with a similar denunciation of the Berlin treaty of 1926, April 24. And it would be no surprise to Moscow if the Rapallo Treaty of 1922 were denounced by Berlin. These two pacts laid what seemed to be firm foundations for a decade of German political and commercial cooperation.

The Berlin treaty, rather than the Rapallo, is regarded by the Soviets as the cornerstone of Russo-German peace. It was reaffirmed in 1931 for a period of five years, with a provision that it shall remain in force indefinitely unless one of the contracting parties gives one year's notice of intention to denounce it. No such notice was given as of April 24, 1936, and it is therefore valid at least until 1937.

Co-operation and Neutrality

This treaty provides that the two governments shall "remain in friendly touch in order to promote an understanding with regard to all political and economic questions jointly affecting the two countries." It promises neutrality in case either signatory is attacked by a third party, and prohibits either government, if the other's attitude is peaceable, from adhering to a coalition formed between third powers "with a view to the economic or financial boycott" of the other.

Soviet statesmen were frankly astonished when Herr Hitler reaffirmed this treaty as one of the first acts of his Government in 1933. At the same time, however, they noted that he did not repudiate the anti-Bolshevik clauses in his party's platform, nor did he renounce his professed designs upon Soviet Ukraine. This omission has been frequently mentioned by Soviet statesmen.

To the Soviets, Herr Hitler's dictatorship mean the end of 11 years of friendly co-operation with Germany, under the Rapallo and Berlin treaties. Although the Hitler Government reaffirmed these treaties, the Soviets believed their abrogation was merely a question of time. Subsequent events, in the Soviet view, have confirmed this opinion.

Moscow apparently regards war with Germany as inevitable. Soviet leaders claim to know that an understanding has been reached between Germany and Japan for simultaneous attack upon the Soviet Union. This assumption, rather than existing treaties, has motivated Soviet foreign policy since 1933. It has led Russia to join the League of Nations, previously ridiculed, and to sign pacts of mutual assistance with France and Czechoslovakia.

Foreign Policy Changed

In the years since Rapallo, Soviet foreign policy has been completely reversed. In 1922 Russia supports "revisionism" and gains Germany's friendship by denouncing the Versailles treaty. In 1936 Russia favors the status quo, and has formed close alliances with other status quo powers. The Soviets explain this change by Herr Hitler's professed intentions to alter the map of Europe, including that of Russia, by force if necessary.

There is another explanation. In 1922 and later, the Bolsheviks anticipated Communist revolution in Europe, and especially in Germany Russian Communists actively assisted the abortive Communist uprising at Hamburg in 1923. Today the Russians believe that European revolution has been indefinitely deferred. They are less interested in hypothetical revolutions elsewhere than in "building socialism" in Russia. They want peace to finish the process, and meanwhile are willing not to meddle in other countries.

Agreed on One Thing

Herr Hitler declares that Bolshevism is the gretatest potential menace to European peace. The Bolshevists reply that German Fascism is a more immediate danger. But the Soviets agree with Herr Hitler that no basic co-operation is possible between Fascist Germany and Bolshevik Russia. They feel that conflict is merely a matter of time.

Soviet leaders no longer have faith in the Rapallo and Berlin treaties, and therefore are but little concerned about whether or not Germany denounces them. War with Germany, in Soviet opinion, can be averted only by an overwhelming show of force and military alliances. This spirit unfortunately has already replaced the spirit of Rapallo.

There's Relaxation and Rest in Byways of British Isles

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Scenes That Greet the Eye of the Tourist

Upper Left—The Village and Castle at Corfe, Dorset. Upper Right—Dolgelly, Wales. Center—Typical Weaver's Home in Leverburgh, Scot. Lower Left—In Highlands of Scotland. Lower Right—In Hertfordshire, Eng.

British Isles Have Firm Hold Upon Affections of the Tourist

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. LeTour

While the lure of travel creeps upon me these spring days my thoughts are easily turned toward the British Isles. I especially desire to tread once more the verdant fields and browse with the sheep, so to speak, over a thousand rolling hills.

To my way of thinking, Great Britain offers more varied scenes of natural beauty than any other region of its size in Europe. It harbors landscapes that are soft, delicate, and distinctive in character; there are within its boundaries rugged mountains that slide down to meet the gentler type of scenery.

Travel where one may, there comes the realization that in Great Britain, the handiwork of man blends harmoniously with the work of nature. The villages, in many instances, are unspoiled by modern methods. Neat buildings, mellowed by the ages, are tucked inconspicuously behind trim hedges.

Hawthorn trees (the may) spread their billowed blossoms in snow-like fashion over the hills; I love to walk through primrosed woods; to stroll beside carpets of blue and purple hyacinth; and to drink in the splendor of the foliage with its scarlet and vivid green as displayed by the sycamore, oak and beech trees.

⁂

On my desk lies a folder informing me that the London, Midland, and Scottish railway offers a complete tour of the Peak District of Derbyshire for extraordinarily low rates. There certainly could be no better time than the present to take this tour, especially as Buxton, right in the heart of the mountains, holds a famous Drama Festival about this time of year.

Here delightful rivers, like the Derwent and the Wye, loiter in little gaps between high limestone walls. Towns like Bakewell radiate the essence of quiet charm, and stately homes are redolent of romance and feudal grandeur. There is the rough waste of mountain and moorland, north of the vale of Edale, which is the authentic Peak District. There are dales where Izzak Walton fished with his friend, Charles Cotton.

Among the sights of Derbyshire that every visitor wishes to see are Mam Tor, the Shivering Mountain, and the wonderful series of caverns at Castleton, one of which has the castle that Sir Walter Scott made famous in "Peveril of the Peak" perched upon its brow. Another feature of the county is the great lakes which engineering skill, and the need for water, are bringing into being. There is a fine artificial lake near Glossop, and another is being made at Ashopton.

So much for the hills. As for the sea, it is natural at this time of the year to think of Cornwall, for it is to the southwest country that summer comes first in England. Any part of Cornwall can be reached from London in less than seven hours by train, while the motoring roads that lead to it are among the finest in the land. Soon all Cornwall will be given over to the celebration of immemorial customs like the Furry Dance at Helston, and the Hobby Horse at Padstow. In June there is the great Feast Week at St. Austell, and on Midsummer Eve a chain of bonfires stretches across the county.

⁂

Cornwall is perhaps the most magical county in England. No other place has so many stories of giants and fairies, so many legends, so many picturesque tales of wonder and imagination. It was at St. Michael's Mount, which so strangely rises out of the sea opposite the village of Marazion, that the mythical Jack the Giant Killer earned his title, and into Dozmare Pool on Bodmin Moor the knight Sir Bedivere flung Arthur's sword Excalibur, when it was caught by a mystic hand rising from the lake. At Tintagel, on the rock-bound northern coast, King Arthur himself is reputed to have held his court of the Round Table, though modern archaeological excavation throws a certain amount of doubt on the picturesque story which has fascinated authors so diverse as Malory, Milton, and Tennyson.

The places of resort in Cornwall are innumerable. St. Ives, on the northern coast, is famous for its artists' colony, and Newquay has some of the smoothest sands and finest hotels in Britain. Falmouth, in the south, claims to have one of the five best harbors in the world, and Truro, the county town, besides being an excellent center for all the noted beauty spots of the surrounding countryside, has a charm and distinction all its own. It is said to have the best collection of mineral specimens outside London, and its cathedral was the second of the Protestant faith to be built in England since the Reformation.

With five pounds in one's pocket, and a five day holiday in Spring—where could one be happier than on the coasts of Cornwall or the hills of Derbyshire?

⁂

Then there are the historically minded travelers who love to stand on some famous historic spot and call up in their vigorous imagination the event, stirring or brilliant or pathetic, that gave to it its renown. These people have an infallible flair for lighting on mediaeval castles; they will go out of their way 100 miles to stand on some ancient battlefield, like Otterbourn or Naseby.

Then there is another and no less vivid pleasure reserved for the literary traveler. He is perhaps the best-equipped of all wanderers, for it is no small thing to have one's guide book written by a genius. And what are the novels of Thomas Hardy but guidebooks to Wessex, and such places as Salisbury, Winchester and Corfe Castle in Dorset, as "The Lady of the Lake" is a guidebook to the Trossachs, and the Polchester stories of Mr. Hugh Walpole a guidebook to Cornwall? Also there is the satisfaction to be gained by the traveler who has a foot in the camps both of literature and of history. He loves to pause where Wordsworth wrote those famous lines composed a few miles above Tintern Abbey, whose ruins still decorate the roadway that runs south to Chepstow, or to meditate in the antique cloisters where Gibbon received the inspiration for "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

⁂

But the traveler who cares for none of these things is not unrewarded, either. Thinking nothing of history or literature or sentiment, he is content merely to drink in the beauty of the countryside, or of the work of men's hands. He is thrilled equally by the magnificent strength of Wells Cathedral, the splendor of the surprise view that comes to the motorist traveling south from Sheffield, as he rounds a bend on the Hathersage road, and finds one of the great valleys of Derbyshire stretching right away to the distant horizon, bounded by the peaks of the high Pennines, or by the romantic glory of the western Scottish mountains rising sheer out of the sea.

Certain landscapes, like certain pieces of poetry, have a superb directness and simplicity, so that they can be understood at once, and their symbolism be apprehended by even the most hurried traveler. There are not many better examples of this than Land's End. Innumerable poets and prose writers have tried to convey an impression of utter loneliness and isolation. Perhaps the nearest approach to success in this attempt is Thomas Hardy's in "Two on a Tower," when the young astronomer, Swithin St. Cleeve, pictures to Lady Constantine the illimitable vastness of the wastes between the stars as she might have seen them from the broken turrets of Corfe Castle. But what the pen has written haltingly and with difficulty, Land's End inscribes in bold and confident letters that all may read, in the salt waves of the Atlantic beating wildly on the barren rocks which it pushes out gallantly but ineffectually into the first few yards of 3000 miles of ocean. Here, and in a thousand other places in Great Britain, does landscape become one with art.

⁂

For the same kind of thrill in landscape scenery, one has perhaps to be sent to Scotland, and it is appropriate to find the Earl of Elgin recommending the country which is the home of his estates. In Scotland is an abundance of landscapes that take away the breath. There are the solemnity of Glencoe, the coastline of Argyll and Inverness, the mountains of Mull. Most exciting of all are the Black Coolins of Skye. These dark and jagged mountains, lifting their razor edge against the Hebridean sky, have three enormous virtues. They are simple. They are unpolluted. They are tremendous. Judged by that praiseworthy instrument, the theodolite, they are nothing very striking. Their loftiest peak is no more than 3500 feet high. But a 20,000-foot montain, surrounded by similar peaks, does not look as high as these bleak hills, rising for more than half a mile almost sheer out of the sea.

On the top of Snowdon there is a lemonade stall; at the foot of Ben Nevis there is a town. The Coolins cannot be treated with such familiarity. In Glen Sligachan, which lies in their shadow, there is a hotel, and from its windows can be seen a solitary green hunt. But beyond those slight examples of human habitation, there is no place where a man may lay his head for many miles around. To the east is the sea, to the west the almost impregnable mountains, to the south the long switchback road that leads to Broadford, Kyleakin, and the mainland, to the north the moors that stretch wildly and desolately to the very borders of Portree.

It may be due to the light, which in the evening makes the Red Coolins glow purple and crimson, or to the twisted, fantastic shapes of the Black Coolins, which strike the skies like broken, bitten, and contorted swords, but over all there lies an air of magic, a magic that sends a shiver down the spine. It is a perfect background to the stories of Edgar Allen Poe. It is here that the House of Usher might have fallen; here taken place the strange adventure of Ligeia. This is the most astounding scenery to be found in the British Isles.

Celery Strikers Riot

CULVER CITY, Calif., April 27 (AP)—Rioting broke out in the celery fields April 24, with police tossing tear-gas bombs to disperse about 300 striking celery workers. The strikers hurled clods, sticks and celery crates.

Maple Sugar Dropped As Money by Indians

TAMPA, Iowa, April 27 (AP)—News that the Mesquakie Indians had taken their currency off the maple sugar standard spread yesterday to the financial wigwams of the nation's scattered redskin tribes.

Devaluation or inflation had nothing to do with the move.

Spring floods were responsible. They caused a shortage of the sugar which long had been the Mesquakies' principal medium of exchange.

What to use as an exchange commodity for soft buckskins, wild rice, cranberries, persimmons, porcupine quills and other articles not produced on the reservation worried tribal leaders.

Indian corn may find favor as the new money standard.

Schools Face Youth's Demand For Curriculum to Meet Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 28—The unprecedented influx of young people into high schools during the last few years has set teachers and school officials to the task of changing the studies to suit the new type of pupils, it was brought out at the four-day session of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools held here recently.

Partly because it is the "thing to do," or the password to greater social prestige, and partly because it is a place to spend the time which otherwise would be put in on a job, if there were one available, young Americans are pouring into high schools. This brings into the secondary schools a large sector of boys and girls who do not intend to go to college. The size of this sector is now placed at approximately 40 per cent by A. W. Clevenger, secretary of the association.

Doubles Every 10 Years

"We have had this influx into high schools practically doubled every 10 years since 1890," said Mr. Clevenger. "Now about 70 per cent of the boys and girls of high school age are going to school which means that we have many young folks to take care of within high school walls who are not preparing for college.

"This has caused a great revival of activity in the work of making over the curriculum, and in numerous experiments going on in different parts of the country to try to fit the studies to the individual. Boys and girls who do not need higher mathematics, for instance, for the purpose of passing college entrance examinations, must be given some more practical mathematics like problems in measurement or something which is within their capacity and practical experience."

The problem of post-depression youth and the obligations placed upon American educational institutions to fit these young folks to the changing environment into which they are going to live, formed the underlying theme of the sessions of the North Central Association. This organization embraces 20 north central states.

School Problem Cited

"The basic issue in the whole problem revolves around the issue of whether or not society should attempt to provide secondary education adapted to the needs, interests and capacities of all youth up to 18 years of age, Dr. Homer P. Rainey, commission of the American Council director of the American youth of Education, stated. "We have figures, for example, which indicate that our curricula and courses of study are ill-adapted and ill-suited to as much as 60 per cent of the population now enrolled in secondary schools.

"Furthermore, the organization of the CCC camps indicates that school experiences for a large body of our youth are not meeting their needs and are not contributing much of value to them."

Dr. Rainey endorsed the program of education suggested by Dr. Harl R. Douglass of the University of Minnesota, who has prepared a monograph on secondary education for the youth commission. According to its recommendations, at least half of our youth should have a school program involving dual and concomitant participation in school and out of school vocational activities in somewhat equal proportions after the age of 16 or thereabouts, Dr. Rainey declared.

During the four-day sessions the problem of measuring the standard of high schools and colleges was discussed. Two new Chicago high schools were admitted to the association's list of accredited schools—the Steinmetz and the Wells. Three colleges were admitted as full four-year colleges for the first time, the Y. M. C. A., the Chicago Musical College and the School of the Chicago Art Institute.

Dean A. M. Schwitalla of St. Louis University, a Roman Catholic college in St. Louis, Mo., was chosen as the president of the association for the coming year. He will succeed L. N. McWhorter, assistant superintendent of schools, Minneapolis, Minn.

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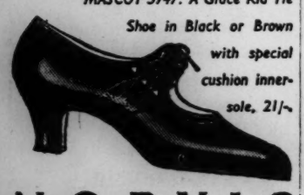

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HUSBAND: Yes—but it's not going to be the last. I'm about £2 in pocket over this suit.

WIFE: How did you come to go to them?

HUSBAND: Well, I'd read their advertisements, but being a born snob, I hadn't the courage to go and try them. Then one day young Ryder told me he'd been and was satisfied. He said they were very good. That settled it.

WIFE: If they can give you good cloth and smartness, it seems to me only plain commonsense to deal with them.

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Wrestling's 'Double-Cross'—Pro Tennis at Garden Tonight—Cooke in Lineup

Cooke Replaces Almada As Cronin Seeks Punch

By Edwin Rumill

The battle for the regular right field berth on the Red Sox, which started at Fenway Park last year, and continued in Sarasota this spring, is still waging. Mel Almada, the "California Kid," and Allen "Dusty" Cooke, from down North Carolina way, are the contenders.

Both Cooke and Almada went to training camp this year with only one possible chance to win a starting assignment—that in right field. Heinie Manush was slated for the left field post, and Roger Cramer couldn't be driven out of center. So it remained for Almada, Cooke and Arthur "Skinny" Graham, the last named a Somerville boy, to stage a three-cornered fight for the so-called sun field.

Dusty Cooke

Almada's Arm Better

Graham was eliminated early. He lacked the experience and all-around ability of his rivals.

Cooke and Almada both hit hard through the training schedule. They hustled and put on a great struggle. Dusty had power, was fast and fielded satisfactorily. Almada answered those requirements also. But Mel held one distinct advantage over his larger competitor. The California Kid had a much stronger and more accurate throwing arm.

Cronin made a surprise move on opening day when he put Billy Werber out in right field; but 'Frisco Joe made this last-minute shift mostly because of public demand. The crowd wanted to see Werber steal bases and at that time McNair was doing well enough at third base, which is Werber's regular spot.

However, when Cronin was injured and he was forced to put Werber back on third and McNair at short, Almada was given the call in right. Mel's throwing arm attracted Cronin.

Cooke Leading Off

But Almada hasn't hit. In 10 games his average is exactly .167. He produced five hits in his first three games and then made only two in the next seven. Perhaps he was trying too hard up there at the plate. At any rate, Cronin has decided that a rest may solve his difficulty; so Cooke will be in right field and at the lead-off position in the Red Sox batting order as they face the White Sox in a three-game series at Fenway Park. Cronin hopes that Cooke's bat will help the Sox snap out of their hitting slump.

Cooke deserves a thorough trial. Ever since joining the Red Sox in 1933 he has been a willing worker. At times he has threatened to develop into one of the league's greatest stars, but a mediocre arm has held him back.

But if Cooke hits the ball, Almada may experience difficulty getting back into the lineup. Cooke is one of the largest outfielders in the circuit, but this never has been a hindrance to his speed.

College Baseball Results

Boston C. 10, Northeastern 3.
Drew 16, Cathedral 0.
East Ky. T. 7, Lincoln 3.
Manhattan 14, N. Y. U. 6.
North Carolina 3, Davidson 2.
Pennsylvania 4, Dartmouth 3.
Richmond 10, Wash. & Lee 0.
St. Olaf 7, St. Thomas 6.

Short Shots

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP)—Now they're calling the Red Sox the Yawkeybilts . . . Detroit fans are riding Mickey Cochrane . . . More than 400 life-time passes to all major ball parks have been sent to old ball players . . . All Flatbush is raving about Ben Geraghty, former Villanova star, at shortstop.

* * *

How those Oklahomans can grapple! Out of 23 available American titles this year, Oklahoma boys won 18 . . . They grabbed five of seven in the intercollegiates . . . Seven of nine in the National A. A. U. meet and six of seven in the Olympic trials . . . Looks like Gene Moore, the young outfielder Brooklyn passed on to Boston may have what it takes . . . University of Washington freshman crews under the direction of Tom Bolles, have won six consecutive Pacific coast championships and annexed three national titles in the Poughkeepsie regattas . . . Irish and Bob Meusel, who once starred in the outfield for the Giants and Yankees, are playing semi-pro ball in California . . . Branch Rickey is back on the job.

John Black's Boston VI Eastern Title Winner

PHILADELPHIA, April 28 (AP)—Boston VI, entry of John Black of Marblehead, Mass., won the eastern model yacht sailing championship and the Philadelphia Record Trophy on League Island Lake yesterday.

Black's score remained unchanged in yesterday's competition from the total of 67 points accumulated in Sunday's high winds.

Six times national model yachting champion, Black now goes to Detroit, where the nationals will be held in June.

Charles Farley of Boston was second with Banshee, scoring 60 points. Third was last year's national champion, Blue Chip, the entry of Bill Bithell of Boston, with 57 points.

College Golf Results

Brown 8, Boston College 1.
Middlebury 5, Bowdoin 1.
Northwestern 13, Iowa 8.

College Lacrosse Result

Dartmouth 5, Williams 4.

Tennis Tourists Play Tonight At the Garden

Tonight Bill Tilden's Troupe No. 2 of Tennis Travelers invade the Boston Garden for a series of singles and doubles matches, with Ellsworth Vines meeting Lester Stoefen in one of the singles and George Lott playing Berkeley Bell in another singles match. In the doubles, Vines and Bell will play opposite Lott and Stoefen. The first match will get under way at 8:30.

When Big Bill Tilden was sweeping all before him in the courts of the world, people marveled at his speed. Nothing like it had ever been seen. He was the "last thing" in the way of speed on a tennis court.

And then along came Ellsworth Vines. Tennis galleries gasped in amazement as forehands and backhands flew from the fluent racket of the 6ft. 2in. Pasadena youth, and buzzed across the net at bullet-like speed. The "impossible" had been accomplished—the speed of Tilden had been surpassed by this new meteor from the Pacific coast. But it was when the California giant took to the air that the full savagery of his attack was made manifest. Never had the tennis world seen such booming service as catapulted from his racket. And fast as was his service, his overhead smash was even faster.

Lester Stoefen of Los Angeles, was born in Iowa. At an early age the youth Stoefen, in common with most California youngsters, was batting a ball around a tennis court. Tennis competition is pretty keen in California, and little Rollo had no easy time climbing the ladder to tennis fame. But once he arrived, he did so with a bang. He played his first match in national championship competition at Forest Hills in 1932. His opponent was Jiro Sato, the Japanese player of international reputation. Stoefen won the hearts and plaudits of the galleries as he fought his way to victory in five grueling sets. Gregory Mangin, another headliner, also fell before his racket, and the blond giant went on to the quarterfinals, where he was put out of the running by Ellsworth Vines—the same player he will face across the nets in a singles match at the Boston Garden this evening.

Meets Vines

By a Staff Photographer

Lester Stoefen

Sporting Around the Hub

Wrestling Linen Aired Again

COLUMBUS, so they say, discovered America. And Columbus (Ohio) almost discovered wrestling. To take a short cut by way of attempting to explain; you do not win wrestling titles on ability, you must earn them by good behavior and personal color. Should you win a title, which is what Dick Shikat did when he forced Danno O'Mahoney to surrender recently, you double-cross. When you double-cross you go to court and when you go to court the haze, maze, mist and mire comes forth.

To enter the select eastern wrestling circle, the court proceedings revealed, Mr. Shikat had to guarantee to the extent of $18,000 of his own money that he would not win a title. Along with that, another involving precaution required that he assign his activities to an acting aide of Paul Bowser, leading wrestling promoter of the East. This management, according to Shikat, was never enforced until he came into the title. And the recent court proceedings were to exercise legally that almost forgotten contract.

The court proved quite open and public and the boys found themselves digging deep down under a pile of "dirty linen" in charges and counter-charges. Eastern trusts and a string of secret agreemnts—for the good of the game—that surpasses even the excellence of hockey, were revealed. Somehow or other the explosive powder suddenly became wet and soggy when Shikat hopped over to Detroit and—temporarily—dropped the title to a mysterious individual named Ali Baba.

Now Ali Baba might be an individual named Harry Arkayzian, or something, from Watertown, Mass., but regardless of name or home, the title is safely transferred for the time being. It is not too far to predict that the next so-called "world champeen" probably will be Everett Marshall, under the management of Billy Sandow, former handler of Ed "Strangler" Lewis.

Leaps and Bounds

Wrestling went to court back in 1929 when Gus Sonnenberg, then champion, sued a local newspaper and at that time other forms of so-termed "dirty linen" were uncovered. To say nothing came of it all would be unfair, for wrestling advanced in gate receipts by leaps and bounds and the present court action might just as easily re-act the same way. In other words, wrestling fans apparently do not care about the whys and wherefores, they just like the show anyway.

It is safe to say that no professional or amateur sport in the world—or the United States for the sake of some restriction—could possibly survive the mes wrestling wallows and delights in. May be it is the contrast—but long live the double-cross in wrestling, for it keeps the customer better informed on what is going on than any other sport calling for "contracts" and "agreements." There is no longer a world champion in wrestling for that old-fashioned title has been supplanted by the "double-cross."

Here and There

Hockey in the form of former Boston Cubs players, is in the local news . . . Eddie Burke is here on business and Harry (Yip) Foster is visiting . . . Burke played for Syracuse and Foster for the International League champions, Detroit Olympics . . . The Harvard varsity baseball team, Eastern Intercollegiate League leader with four victories in four starts, will play two games this week, the first tomorrow afternoon at Soldiers Field at 4 o'clock against Boston University, and the second, a highly important game with Princeton, at Soldiers Field on Saturday at 3 p. m. . . . B. U. met Harvard a year ago at Nickerson Field, Harvard winning 14 to 8. . . .

Mrs. Frederic A. Stanwood, secretary of the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts, announces that the medal play tourney scheduled at Wollaston for Thursday, has been shifted to Stoney Brae Club . . . Winchester's new pro, Harold (Jug) McSpaden, and John English of the Boston Herald, won the Pro-Newspapermen's four-ball golf tourney at Oakley yesterday with 65—65

Southern District retained its lead in the Women's Golf Association spring team match series, winning yesterday from Middlesex, 5 to 4 at Concord . . . Other matches in the first division resulted in victories for Northern, 7 to 2, over Central at Winchester, and The Country Club, 5 to 4, over Midland, at Clyde Park . . . Boston Park Department spring cross-country races will be held at Franklin Park on May 9 . . . The teams will consist of six runners, each covering a half mile.

BASEBALL

Fenway Park Tomorrow, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. CHICAGO
Seats at Kennedy's Men's Store Hub. 2580

Home Run Standing

By the Associated Press

Home Runs, April 27

Lombardi, Reds	1
Campbell, Indians	1

The Leaders

Trosky, Indians	5
Foxx, Red Sox	4
Ott, Giants	4
Klein, Cubs	4
Dickey, Yankees	3
J. Moore, Phillies	3
Goodman, Reds	3
Hafey, Pirates	3

League Totals

National	56
American	49
Total	105

Bob Smith Jr. Pitches A No-Hit, No-Run Game

ATLANTA, April 28 (AP)—Bob Smith Jr., son of the Boston Bee pitcher, won a share of glory for himself yesterday with a no-hit, no-run victory in a high school game here.

Young Smith, a right-hander like his father, pitched Boys' High of Atlanta into a 13-to-0 triumph over Columbus Industrial High School of Columbus, Ga.

His performance was marred only by one walk in the seventh, the player did not get beyond first base.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	8	3	.727
Cincinnati	7	5	.583
Chicago	6	6	.500
Brooklyn	6	6	.500
Philadelphia	6	7	.462
St. Louis	4	5	.444
Pittsburgh	4	5	.444
Boston	3	7	.300

Result April 27
Cincinnati 5, Chicago 4 (10 innings).
Pittsburgh at St. Louis, rain.
Only games scheduled.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	8	3	.727
Boston	8	5	.615
Detroit	6	4	.600
New York	7	5	.583
Washington	7	7	.500
Chicago	4	5	.444
Philadelphia	3	8	.273
St. Louis	3	9	.250

Result April 27
Cleveland 2, St. Louis 1.
Only game scheduled.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	8	2	.800
Minneapolis	7	3	.700
St. Paul	9	4	.692
Milwaukee	6	6	.500
Louisville	6	8	.429
Columbus	4	8	.333
Toledo	3	8	.273
Indianapolis	2	6	.250

Result April 27
St. Paul 3, Louisville 1.
Only game played.

Japanese Are Interested In U. S. Football

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—The Japanese have taken up American football with a vengeance, and the sport is all the rage in Tokyo. In fact, football is just about as popular among the sons of Nippon as American baseball is.

This information comes from George Marshall, 30-year-old director of athletics at Tokyo's Rikkyo University. Marshall, who was largely responsible for introducing the pigskin to Japan, is taking a graduate course in physical education at Ohio State University.

Before Marshall went to Tokyo, some six years ago, Japanese football had been largely a combination of rugby and soccer. Then it was suggested that he assist in the interpretation of the American rules for Rikkyo football teams.

Difficult Translating Rules

At first the athletic director found difficulty translating the rules into Japanese. But he kept at it, and, by Thanksgiving Day, 1934, two elevens, at least, had mastered the rudiments. Playing under American rules, the teams on that day attracted a capacity crowd to the Meiji stadium. Among spectators were members of the Japanese royal family.

Now the Japanese Athletic Association has adopted the rules of the American National Collegiate A. A. Marshall, a native of Ohio, was an all-around athlete at Atlanta (Ohio) High School before going on to Ohio University and a series of triumphs on the basketball court.

Before going to Japan he held several high school coaching jobs in the United States.

League Is Formed

Even more enthusiastic about the future of football in Japan is Paul Rusch of Louisville, Ky., who is on the faculty of Rikkyo University. Rusch recently made a trip to this country.

According to Rusch, students at six Tokyo universities that have played baseball for years are now taking to the gridiron with enthusiasm.

In 1935, Rusch reports, an intercollegiate conference was established, and next fall teams from all of Tokyo's colleges will meet in a championship playoff.

"They are crazy about football," Rusch says. "The teams in the Tokyo league don't compare with American elevens because they are too light, but the kids love it."

American Women Golfers Divide Scoring Honors

MAIDSTONE, Eng., April 28 (AP)—In their last day of practice befire leaving for Gleneagles where they will defend the Curtis Cup May 6, the American women's golf team broke even today in eight four-ball mixed foursome matches over the nine-hole Leeds Castle course.

The Americans, playing with British amateurs and professionals for partners, won three matches, lost three and halved two.

The results:

Glenna Collett Vare of Philadelphia and Alf Padgham defeated Cecil Leitch, four times former British champion, and Alex Herd, 2 and 1.

Maureen Orcutt Crews of Coral Gables, Fla., and Abe Mitchell defeated Isabella Rieben and J. H. Taylor, 2 up.

Marion Miley of Lexington, Ky. and R. Kelley defeated Joy Winn and Hugh Mitchell, 3 and 2.

Charlotte Glutting of South Orange, N. J. and William Steele finished all even with Audrey Regnart and Andrew Peacock.

Mrs. Frank Goldthwaite of Fort Worth, Texas and A. G. Wallis finished all even with Enid Wilson and Maj. Ronald Lambert.

Joyce Wethered and John de Forest defeated Patty Berg of Minneapolis and Denis Kyle, 2 and 1.

Mrs. Herbert Guedalla and Bobbie Locke defeated Mrs. Opal Hill of Kansas City and Samuel King, 1 up.

Diana Fishwick and Arthur Lacey defeated Mrs. Leona Cheney of Santa Monica, Calif. and Capt. F. Anson, 2 and 1.

H.-P.-T. Rowing Races On Charles Saturday

The opening intercollegiate rowing regatta of the Charles River season will be contested on Saturday with Harvard, Princeton and Technology the competitors. The feature race will be that between the varsity crews of the three colleges at 5:30 p. m. The junior varsity crews of Harvard, Princeton and Technology will row at 5 o'clock, and the 150-pound varsity crews of Princeton and Technology will row at 4:30. The freshman crews of the three colleges will row at 4 o'clock and the second freshman crews of Harvard and Technology at 3:30.

All races will be over the 1¾-mile course except that between Princeton and Technology "fifties." These crews will race the Henley distance. The races will start just below the Cottage Farm Bridge and finish, with the exception of the "fifties" race, off the Union Boat Club.

The Princeton varsity and junior crews will row from the Newell Boat House at Harvard and are expected to arrive in Cambridge Friday morning and row twice that day. The Princeton freshman and 150-pound varsity crews will row from the Technology Boat House.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Ernie Lombardi and Tommy Thevenow, Reds—The former hit a homer to tie the score against the Cubs and then doubled in tenth. Scored winning run when Thevenow singled.

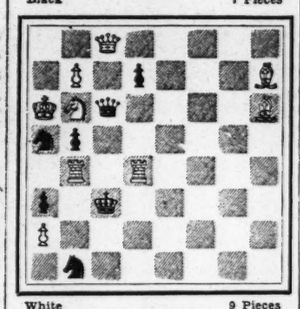
Bruce Campbell, Indians — His homer in the seventh broke up pitchers' duel and gave Cleveland 2-1 win over the St. Louis Browns.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1821
By F. Gamage

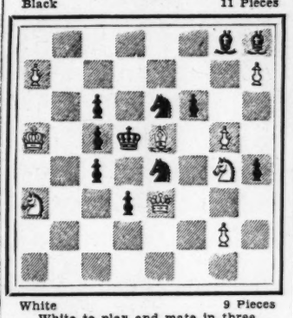
Black 7 Pieces



White 9 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(First prize, Tidskrift, 1911)

Problem No. 1822
By F. Gamage

Black 11 Pieces



White 9 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(First prize, Liverpool Courier, 1908)

Here are two more prize winners by an American composer who was very successful in problem tournaments some 30 years ago.

Solutions to Problems

No. 1819. Q-R7
No. 1820.
1. P-Q7 K-B4
2. Q-B6ch
1. ——— B-B7
2. Q-K3ch
1. ——— B-K6
2. QxKtPch
1. ——— Kt-Q3
2. Kt-B5ch
1. ——— P-B4
2. Q-K5ch
1. ——— threatens
2. Q-K

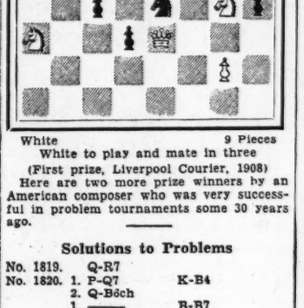
End-Game No. 301. White wins: 1 KtxP, KxKt; 2 B-R5ch, KxB; 23 Kt-Kt3ch, K-R5; 4 Q-Kt6, followed by mate.

End-Game

This position shows Pillsbury paying the penalty for a violent K-side attack that did not succeed. His opponent was Janowski, then at his prime. The latter did not fail to launch a violent counter-attack that left him a definite winning advantage in a few moves. Played at Hannover, 1902.

End-Game No. 302

Black 13 Pieces



White 13 Pieces
Black to play and win

Notes

The competitors in the international tournament now being held at Margate, Eng., include J. R. Capablanca, S. Flohr, E. G. Lundin, G. Stahlberg, Miss Vera Menchik, Sir George Thomas, E. G. Sergeant, T. H. Tylor and Brian Reilly.

This game, from the United States championship preliminaries, recently concluded in New York, shows Harold Morton, who led his section with nine wins and two draws, no losses, inviting a combination the consequences of which 10 moves later his opponent fails to appraise properly.

English Opening

McClellan White	Morton Black	McClellan White	Morton Black
1 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	11 KtxBP(b)	KtxB
2 Kt-KB3	P-KKt3	12 KtxB	B-R6
3 P-QKt3	B-Kt2	13 Kt-K6	BxKt
4 B-Kt2	P-Q3	14 KxKt	Q-Q2
5 P-Kt3	P-K4	15 P-B4(c)	B-R6ch
6 B-Kt2	Castles	16 K-Kt	BxR
7 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	17 QxB	PxP
8 Castles	Kt-KR4(a)	18 PxP	Q-Kt5ch
9 P-K4	P-B4	19 Q-Kt2	QxQch
10 Kt-R4	Kt-B5!(d)	20 KxQ	RxP
		Resigns	

(a) Black now has a normal line of attack-development with P-KB4, whereas White has no compensating counter-play. This is a basic weakness with White's opening plan.

(b) White fails to fathom Black's combination, but purely passive play would hardly do against Black's well-started attack.

(c) White cannot play 15 R-K, for example, on account of B-R6ch; 16 K-Kt, B-Kt5; 16 Q-B, Kt-Q5, with a winning attack.

(d) White prefers to resign rather than continue, the exchange behind, with no chances of counter-play, although he might stave off defeat for many moves.

Samuel Factor, Illinois state champion and Chicago's strongest player, led his section of the United States championship preliminaries with the excellent score of nine wins, two draws and no losses. Here is his win from the Porto Rico champion.

R. Cintron White	S. Factor Black	R. Cintron White	S. Factor Black
1 P-Q4	KKt-B3	19 B-Q2	Kt-B3
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	20 QR-B	Kt-Q2
3 QKt-B3	P-Q4	21 RxR	RxR
4 Kt-B3	B-Kt2	22 B-B3	BxB
5 B-B4	Castles	23 KtxB	Kt-B4
6 P-K3	P-B4	24 Q-B4	Kt-Q3
7 B-Q3	Kt-B3	25 Q-Q4	Q-Kt5
8 Castles	QPxP	26 Q-Q	P-QKt4
9 BxBP	PxP	27 Q-K2	P-R5
10 PxP	B-Kt5	28 B-Q	P-R6
11 P-Q5	BxKt	29 QxKP	PxP
12 QxB	Kt-Q5	30 Kt-Kt	Kt(B4)-K5
13 Q-Q3	Kt-R4	31 Q-R4	R-B8
14 B-K3	Kt-B4	32 B-K2	Q-Q5
15 B-B5	Q-B2	33 Q-Q8ch	K-Kt2
16 B-Kt4	QR-B	34 Q-R5	QxPch
17 B-Kt3	P-R4	Resigns	
18 Kt-Kt5	Q-Kt3		

An interesting demolition of White's Q side, against which the basic attack of Black's opening is directed.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Mildred (Babe) Didrickson celebrated tournament golf debut defeating Mrs. Dan Chandler, 2 up, in Texas championship final.

Three Years Ago

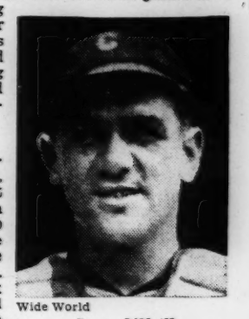
Babe Ruth poled fourth home run of the season against Senators.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

When East Meets West

TODAY is an important one in the National and American League baseball championship races of 1936, as it marks the opening of the first series in which the eastern clubs meet the western. Up to the present time it has been a case of the East playing the East and the West the West; but beginning today, it will be possible to get a line on the relative strength of the two different sections in the two leagues. This is the earliest date in a championship race that intersectional games have been played, and the fans are welcoming this fact. And when these games are over and the American League eastern teams make their first invasion of the West and the western National League teams swing around their eastern circuit, the fan should have a pretty good idea regarding the relative merits of the 16 teams.



Wide World
Steve O'Neill

National Fans Look Westward

So far as the National League is concerned, the fans will be looking westward, and they have real cause for doing so, not only because the games will be played in those cities for the next two weeks; but also because three of the four teams which are generally picked for the first division are located in that section of the league circuit. Of the four invading teams, the New York Giants are the ones which will be watched the closest, as they represent the East's lone hope for a first division place. In fact, some of the experts are picking them for the pennant. In Chicago and St. Louis they will be meeting two teams which are very much in the pennant race. If they can break even with these clubs, they should come back home ready to strengthen their pennant claims when they face the western clubs at the Polo Grounds.

An Even Division in the American

As the western clubs begin their first invasion of the eastern circuit in the American League, it is interesting to note that two teams from each section occupy the first division places, and in addition to this they are the four clubs which have been picked by a majority of the experts to finish in that division. It is safe to say that the games in which Cleveland, Boston, Detroit and New York engage will attract the most attention, and it is on their outcome that pennant hopes will rest. If the two western clubs hold their own or better on this invasion, they will go home as favorites for the pennant.

New York Stands Out

It is, of course, far too early to draw any definite conclusions regarding the relative strength of the 16 clubs on the results of the games to date; but there are a few features which are worthy of special mention. One is the showing of the New York Giants in the face of several of their regulars being unable to take their places in the lineup. The fact that they have been able to hold first place under such a handicap would seem to indicate that they will make things interesting for all comers when they get all of their regulars playing again. St. Louis and Pittsburgh have been rather disappointing to date; but it is expected that they will begin to find themselves when they meet Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Boston. In diagnosing the showing they have made to date, consideration must be given to the fact that their games have been confined to the section which, as a whole, contains the most strength.

Cleveland in the American

Cleveland's showing in the American League indicates that the Indians are really in the hunt for the pennant. Third in team batting and fourth in team fielding, Manager O'Neill has his men going along very nicely and he has one of the best, if not the best, pitching staffs in the junior organization. Only Detroit has shown better team work than Cleveland to date, the Tigers being second in both batting and fielding; but their pitching staff, as a whole, is considerably below Cleveland's standard. The Boston Red Sox, while in second place, have played far from pennant baseball and will have to show a big improvement all down the line if they are going to make any progress against this western invasion. Weakness in the pitcher's box is not surprising, but the fact that they are last in team batting and fifth in team fielding is not a very promising indication of a championship pennant.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

	G	AB	R	H	PCT
Terry, Giants	9	24	4	12	.500
Gehringer, Tigers	10	46	15	21	.457
Lombardi, Reds	9	33	8	15	.455
Medwick, Cards	9	42	4	19	.452
Dickey, Yanks	12	48	12	20	.417
Bell, Browns	12	52	7	21	.404

Pennsylvania Wins From Dartmouth Nine

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Harvard	4	0	1.000
Pennsylvania	3	1	.750
Dartmouth	1	1	.500
Yale	1	2	.333
Columbia	1	2	.333
Cornell	1	3	.250
Princeton	1	3	.250

Games This Week

Monday—Pennsylvania 4, Dartmouth 3.
Wednesday—Yale at Columbia.
Thursday—Pennsylvania at Princeton.
Saturday—Yale at Dartmouth.
Princeton at Harvard.
Pennsylvania at Cornell.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28 (AP)—University of Pennsylvania's baseball team took advantage of Dartmouth's jittery start yesterday to score three runs in the first inning, and ultimately defeat the Indians, 4 to 3, in an Eastern Intercollegiate League game.

Although outhit, eight safe blows to five, the Quakers combined three hits and a pair of Dartmouth errors for their first-inning barrage, and tallied again in the sixth when First Baseman Mohler singled, advanced on a walk and came home on Slobojun's hit.

Dartmouth opened its scoring in the fourth, getting a run on a hit and a pair of Penn errors. In the seventh, Shortstop Ratajczak tripled and scored on Pinch Hitter Hart's single, and in the eighth, Pounder hit a three-bagger and came home on Allen's safety. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pennsylvania	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	x—	4	5	3
Dartmouth	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0—	3	8	2

Batteries—Barton, Mennies and Ritchie; Jayne, Lane and Kierman.

Kay Stammers Wins From Anne Page, 2—0

BOURNEMOUTH, Eng., April 28 (AP)—Unable to handle her British rival's sizzling drives, Anne Page of Philadelphia today was eliminated from the second round of the British hard court tennis championships by the formidable Kay Stammers. The scores, 6—3, 6—2.

Miss Page and Florence LeBoutillier of New York were defeated in a first-round doubles match, 6—0, 6—1, by Susan Noel and Mrs. D. Trentham.

Dorothy Andrus of New York and Mme. Sylvia Henrotin of France defeated Mrs. C. P. Brutton and Miss P. S. Ford, 6—1, 6—2, in a first-round doubles match.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	11	2	.846
Baltimore	8	4	.667
Montreal	6	4	.600
Albany	4	5	.444
Toronto	4	6	.400
Syracuse	2	4	.333
Buffalo	3	8	.273
Rochester	2	7	.222

Results April 27
Syracuse 7, Buffalo 4.
Baltimore 14, Rochester 6.
Newark 12, Montreal 3.
Only games scheduled.

College Track Results

Brown 68, Amherst 57.
Missouri 107½, Warrensburg T. 33, Missouri Mines 23½.
Virginia 69 2-3, Maryland 56 1-3.

College Tennis Results

Bowdoin 8, Middlebury 1.
Chicago 6, Iowa 0.
Yale 9, M. I. T. 0.

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It Takes All Kinds of People

It takes all kinds of people to make the Herald Tribune's circulation, but a certain *kind* of people—such as we've photographed and described to the right — predominate.

* * *

These seven people, in case you'd like to know more about them than the fact that they read the Herald Tribune, are, reading down the rows from left to right: The head of a specialty shop of a big Fifth Avenue department store; a sales representative; a bank employee; a housewife; another housewife; a stock broker, and the owner of a smart hairdressing establishment.

* * *

However, seven people don't make a circulation of hundreds of thousands. Here, therefore, are some further clews to the Herald Tribune's readership:

* * *

More scientifically than any other newspaper the Herald Tribune studies and classifies its reader response. We count, classify, zone and file the record of every reader who writes our Service Departments. This forms a huge library, invaluable to the editors in preparing food, fashion, beauty and other feature news. We're glad to take visitors through our Reader Service Department to see this "post office" in operation.

* * *

In 1935 we answered 174,197 questions from readers about cooking and home-making alone. Questions ranged from simple requests about where to buy articles mentioned in our pages, to a two-page letter wanting help in re-designing the writer's kitchen, and one from a bride who wanted suggestions for her first company dinner. We've sent knitting instructions and where-to-buy-the-yarn information to enough readers who asked, to provide a knitted garment for every man, woman and child in a city the size of Binghamton, N. Y.

* * *

And as to men: The New York Herald Tribune happens to be the favorite morning newspaper of members of the New York Stock Exchange (Survey by Walter Mann & Staff, covering 75% of the membership.) Bank presidents and vice-presidents in New York City and suburbs have expressed a similar preference for this newspaper. These two groups are not enormous in themselves, but influential and typical of many other Herald Tribune readers.

* * *

Our information about our readers is not confined to our own contact with them. Often advertisers tell us stories about advertising results that give us a clear, flash-picture of one part of our circulation or another.

* * *

For instance, there's the story of 40,000 house dresses sold by a New York store by advertising that started in the Herald Tribune.

* * *

Then there's Grace Line's statement that Herald Tribune readers filled the cabins of two new ships for them.

* * *

And R. H. Macy's report of a virtual sell-out of women's Harris tweed coats at $19.94.

* * *

There are two important things to remember about Herald Tribune circulation: Its SIZE (reaching more families every morning than are found in any but the five largest cities of the country), and the fact that its readers have both the mind *and* the money to buy. (The better the neighborhood, the greater is the Herald Tribune's coverage.)

These are the PEOPLE

These are the people who belong to the most live and restless mass-group your advertising dollar can capture in New York. They are the people who respond to new line and color and power in automobiles. Impatient people,

who pioneer new ideas in food. People bored with balky radios, who get better ones. Men and women with a growing healthy appetite for smarter clothes, better-looking

furniture, quieter refrigerators and prettier gardens . . .

They read the Herald Tribune; they start the day with it. They like the way the Herald Tribune marshals the news but doesn't bury it in tons of detail; reports all the facts clearly and vitally, in language that urges you on . . . If you want to reach 331,000* people with both the mind *and* money to buy, these are *the* people.

*480,000 on Sundays

The men and women pictured on this page, actual Herald Tribune readers, say they are glad to let us use their pictures if they will help us convey a true idea of Herald Tribune readership.

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune

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NEW YORK: *Main Office:* 230 W. 41st St. • CHICAGO: *Guy S. Osborn, Scolaro & Meeker, Inc.* • DETROIT: *Guy S. Osborn, Scolaro & Meeker, Inc.* • ST. LOUIS: *Guy S. Osborn, Scolaro & Meeker, Inc.* • BOSTON: *M. L. Tyler* • SAN FRANCISCO: *Fenger-Hall Co., Ltd.* • LOS ANGELES: *Fenger-Hall Co., Ltd.* • SEATTLE: *Fenger-Hall Co., Ltd.* • PARIS: European Edition, *New York Herald Tribune*

The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

We Choose Four Pictures

TO CHOOSE a picture, with which one is ready to live each day, is a delightful task. However, for four people to choose a picture each, four pictures in all, with which each one is happy to live, is no easy matter. Now that our choice is made, and we can return to normal life, the days seem strangely quiet and uneventful.

* * *

WHEN PAT AND Denise and Ermyntrude and I decided to live together on a hill-top, beneath the shelter of "the gray water tower that strikes the stars," we agreed that at the first possible moment we would buy new pictures for our living-room. And within a few months the moment came when we were ready to make this purchase.

So the Great Search began.

"Of course," said Pat decidedly (Pat is generally decided), "we must have something modern."

"But not too modern," said Denise and I in a breath, fearing that Pat might choose one of those pictures which produce uncertainty in the minds of the unlearned as to whether it is supposed to represent a hayrick—or a violin. "But not old-fashioned, of course," she continued. (Denise, as Pat herself has said, "is the leaven who leavens our lump;" or, alternately, "the one who pours oil on our excited waters." I had always thought myself that the action of leaven and oil were dissimilar. But I saw Pat's point. At any rate, Denise is a great comfort, especially when her gentle voice is upraised, in so far as it can be upraised, on our own particular side.)

* * *

WE WERE ALL agreed on the gallery where we would search for our choice. So during the next few days "our Mr. Watson" of the Exley Galleries was visited in turn by a Miss Brown, a Miss Jones, a Miss Robinson and a Miss Smith, each one confiding to him her desire to purchase a picture which, while expressing her individual taste, would blend with the choice of her three friends. Mr. Watson was sympathetic and helpful. There was a print of the Downs, by Paul Nash, with its rolling curves and soft shades of amber; and a picture of a tiny fawn, gazing out at the world with trustful, innocent eyes. There were also some colorful still-life groups, and some beautiful inlaid wood pictures. The latter we turned away from with regret, as we could not purchase any of sufficient size for our price. We told Mr. Watson we "must think it over."

* * *

A FEW DAYS LATER, Pat and I pressed our noses against the window of a tiny gallery farther down the street. As it was Sunday, nothing further than nose-pressing could be done, but we spied several likely looking prints in the dim recesses of the gallery. The next day we visited this gallery and confided our story to the tiny eton-cropped lady who owned it. She, too, was sympathetic; she showed us many fresh prints, among them a sunlit village street with an acacia tree, by Bénézit, some Corots and Van Goghs, and a picture entitled "Tickerage Mill," by Wyndham. We were dazzled with so much color and beauty of line. How could we make a right choice?

"Would it be possible for us to have them at home to look at, so that we might discuss the whole question together quietly?"

* * *

YES, SHE WOULD gladly send them around for us, as the Exley Galleries would also send the Paul Nash, the Fawn, and still-life groups. So several rolls of prints, and a framed picture or two, arrived at the flat during the evening, and were spread out over every available bit of space.

But discussion had never been less quiet. Ermyntrude, Pat and I had been speaking long and loudly in favor of our own particular choices, when the door opened quietly and Denise came in.

"Here," we said, "are some pictures for you to choose from, and," turning, and looking sternly at each other, "we must keep quite quiet while she chooses, so as not to influence the poor girl." Denise is the only one of us who is likely to be influenced by what she feels the rest of us might like.

"No, the still-life doesn't appeal to me," said Denise reflectively.

"Of course, you couldn't live with that coffee pot on one side of the picture, and that jam jar on the other," broke in Ermyntrude excitedly, looking across triumphantly at Pat, whose original choice it had been. "I couldn't."

"Hush," said Pat and I reprovingly.

"I like that," said Denise, as "Tickerage Mill" was displayed before her gentle gaze.

"I knew you'd appreciate those exquisite blues," I broke in delightedly.

"Hush," said Ermyntrude and Pat in a breath.

"I love that," said Denise, as we showed her the Acacia Trees in a Sunlit Street.

"Of course you do," sang all three of us in chorus.

"But I like the Corot sunset best of all," said Denise firmly, "though I know I shan't be allowed to have it as it won't go with anyone else's choice."

* * *

AFTER DENISE HAD seen them all, we decided that each in turn, according to the alphabetical order of our names, should say which four pictures she would most like to live with. The Acacia Tree had a vote from each of us, so it was certain that it would hang upon our walls. No other picture had more than two votes.

At this point Ermyntrude brought forward another problem.

"We must remember," she said wisely, "that each of us must be ready to buy one of these pictures. I should be quite ready to live with 'Tickerage Mill,' but I don't like it enough to buy it," she went on. "The only picture that I want 'for keeps' is the one of a sleeping shepherd boy which hasn't even been in the running, and which Pat calls 'Pear's Soap,'" she added reproachfully.

Here Denise broke in. "You see, Myn," she said, "the man from the Exley Galleries explained to me that the Shepherd Boy is a realistic picture, whereas the others are of the decorative type."

"And," added Pat and I together, "the types mustn't be mixed."

It was at this point that we decided to sleep on the whole question.

* * *

AT THE END of four or five days' exhaustive search and exhausting conversation ("exhilarating" was the adjective used by Pat), we had taken several steps toward our goal. Denise, in spite of her quiet ways, had suddenly and unexpectedly decided that she would like a picture of cypress trees in a wind-swept corn field, by the storm-tossed Van Gogh: Denise, whose own room is decorated with quiet flower pictures. Pat, true to her desire for something modern, had chosen Paul Nash's picture of the Downs, another wind-swept picture though of so different a type. And the Sunlit Street with the Acacia Tree, with which I had fallen in love at first sight, was to be mine, not only to live with but to keep. Ermyntrude had decided that she would not buy a picture at all, but a mirror, and we had all acclaimed her decision. Three pictures and a mirror would exactly fit our room.

* * *

IT WAS THE night of our "picture-warming," and all was in readiness for our guests.

They would be greeted by the warm colors of the Van Gogh as they entered the room. The Paul Nash hung over the bookcase, on which a tiny bowl of first primroses was standing. They had been placed there by special request of Pat, who felt that they "seemed to go with the Downs." Opposite the fireplace, above the breakfast table, hung the Bénézit. "I like sunshine and quiet at breakfast." "So do I," said Pat pointedly. (Pat and I breakfast together.) And over the fireplace hung Ermyntrude's mirror.

At the moment Ermyntrude was gazing into it, with obvious delight, at the reflection of her newly "permed" coiffure. "Who said we had only chosen three pictures?" she asked reflectively.

E. M. P.

By Courtesy of the Directors and Trustees of the National Gallery, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT OF MADAME MOITESSIER, *by J. A. D. Ingres*

THIS remarkable portrait of a French lady, Madame Moitessier, in a white flowered dress, by J. A. D. Ingres, has just been acquired for the National Gallery, London. It is considered to be one of this famous French painter's greatest masterpieces in portraiture, and occupied him for nearly a dozen years.

Ingres began this portrait in 1844, and continued to work on it till 1849, owing to interruptions. Originally he intended to include in the painting the sitter's small daughter, Catharine, standing at her mother's knee; but, when he found the child would not stand still, he erased her figure. This was fortunate, since, by the time the picture was finished, "little Catharine" was almost a full-grown woman.

In 1851, after a longer interruption than usual, Ingres painted a portrait of Madame Moitessier standing. But early in 1852 he again started working on the canvas now in the National Gallery. The progress of the painting was hindered by further delays, and the date of its final completion—after innumerable sittings—is given in the signature: "J. Ingres, 1856, aet. LXXVI." This portrait, accordingly, may be considered one of the most mature and complete of all the master's portraits, and the classic head and the wonderfully limned hands and arms show Ingres's mastery of drawing with a fullness that cannot be seen in any other example of his work in England.

FRANK RUTTER

Heron

A BLUE heron feeds on the marsh,
Undulant, slow—
A young blue heron, white
As April snow
Lying on tender green—
How do I know?
I saw it long ago.
I saw blithe Spring snow-draped,
A novel plight,
I felt old Winter's chill
In April light.
Enough—the marsh is green—
The heron, white.

—LUCY ATKINSON McILWAINE, in *The Lyric*

Hawaii's May Day

TO THE rest of the world May Day may have other connotations, but in Honolulu it is a special day for giving and receiving *leis*. Even on ordinary days, one can seldom walk down a street in Honolulu without seeing someone wearing a flower lei; and, on the occasion of the arrival or departure of a boat from the mainland, these garlands are heaped high about the shoulders of the visitors.

But May Day is different. Then the leis are not just for visitors, nor are they put in the icebox to keep fresh for a dance or a dinner; no, everyone must wear a lei. Even Father must start out to the office with a fresh carnation lei. Whether he secretes it in a handy busn around the corner, or whether he brazenly faces the office force must be left to further research; we rather suspect the secretary wears it home. And, when Mother goes shopping, she must stop and buy one from a lei-woman who sits on the sidewalk, stringing the flowers from bowls of beheaded blossoms set in a semi-circle round her.

No need to go way down to Smith Street this morning; there is a lei-woman at every corner. This one is heaped with her wares, working so busily that she scarcely heeds the final choice of a white ginger garland. Mother puts it around her neck and the shopping is resumed, whereupon even the purchase of daily supplies takes on a festive air, wreathed in the fragrance of ginger.

Brother has finally succeeded in securing himself a place on the pilot boat when it goes out to meet the giant liner, due from San Francisco this morning. Two friends from the east, from college, are coming and their reception must be properly flowery. This morning that will not be difficult; indeed, it would be harder to get to the pier without an armful of leis. The boys will not notice what kind of flowers they are being decked with, so there is no need to search for unusual ones. Half a dozen carnation, half a dozen white ginger, some yellow ginger, and some others whose names he does not even know, and he is armed, in fact swathed, for the reception. Too bad they are going to be so crushed. He gives a whoop and drops down onto the little boat.

At home sister is just getting up. Summer is a lazy time for her. A green linen dress, a wide-brimmed hat and a fresh pikaki lei to celebrate the day. This one was hanging from a bough of the monkey-pod tree, just outside her window, when she woke.

Congratulations to the young man who remembered that this was May Day. He is coming for dinner tonight and then they are going to dance. If he is really clever, he will remember that a knee-length gardenia lei would be perfect with that black organdie dress.

And so, if Sukyomo does not guard the icebox, the butter will taste of gardenias again tonight.

D. H. S.

When Carpets Come From Persia

THE use of Persian carpets in Western homes is not entirely due to what may almost be described as a "craze" to possess something different from what is generally used by others. These rugs have a very decided value as floor covering. Over a polished floor a few rugs are thrown here and there, and can be cleaned with greater ease than heavy carpets which are nailed down.

In Persia, of course, rugs are in use in every house; indeed, they are the only floor covering, for chairs are not much in demand. For generations, people, not only in Persia but practically in the entire East, have sat on the floor, carpeted with rugs. Evidence of rugs being used in Persia goes back to the time of Cyrus, when his tomb was covered by Babylonian carpets, and probably the art was known even earlier than 2400 B. C.

The real value of a Persian carpet depends not on any one aspect: many points are to be taken into consideration. In design it must be of true Persian character; its texture and size are also important factors; whilst perhaps of greater importance is it that its more or less subdued colours should blend harmoniously; and, above all, no aniline dye must be used. As can be imagined, a carpet manufactured in Europe, for the most part, lacks these qualities. The employment of vegetable dyes in the case of Persian carpets is chiefly responsible for the fact that they retain their excellence, and even improve as they grow in age; consequently, Persian antique pieces command high prices, and are getting increasingly difficult to procure. . .

In most cases, genuine rugs have no dates or even the maker's marks, so that in examining a carpet one has to rely on a knowledge of the different designs and colours with which various periods of the Persian textile history are associated. Some provinces, too, have special designs and colours for their looms, the employment of which has been handed down from father to son throughout the generations with but little variation. At Tabriz, for instance, the carpets have a large central design, either round or square. The rugs from Kermanshah have soft and light colouring, with overcast dark wool on the sides. Those of Hamadan have a pole medallion with a broad band of natural-colour camel-hair wool on the border. At Shiraz, where the quality of the wool is, without exception, the best in the world, the sides of the carpet have twin-coloured wool with little tassels. The Herati design is characterised by the arrangements of torunj, or little pears, all through the field. . . .

By far the most common material used in making these carpets is wool, but goat's hair, camel hair, and even cotton and silk are employed in varying quantities. The best wool is procured at high altitudes, and the very finest is that which is obtained by combing the sheep in winter.—SIRDAR IKBAL ALI SHAH, in "Eastward to Persia" (London: Wright & Brown.)

Right Control

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT controls us? Is the body controlled by what is termed health laws? Is the individual controlled by hereditary influences, environment, world economic conditions, and so forth? If the answer to these last two questions were in the affirmative, what a depressing thing it would be. But since the answer is in the negative the subject of right control should be an uplifting one to consider.

In his epistle to the Romans (13:1) the Apostle Paul declares, "There is no power but of God;" and to the Athenians he says (Acts 17:28), "In him we live, and move, and have our being." Since God is the only power and presence, obviously we cannot be controlled by aught but God. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 171), "Mind's control over the universe, including man, is no longer an open question, but is demonstrable Science."

There is something for us to do if we would prove effectually that we are not governed by what are termed health laws. We must demonstrate divine Mind's control. It is false education which causes us to fear what are termed health laws, and fear, chiefly, is the cause of the bad results attributed to the breaking of these so-called health laws. On page 392 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy says: "Stand porter at the door of thought. Admitting only such conclusions as you wish realized in bodily results, you will control yourself harmoniously. When the condition is present which you say induces disease, whether it be air, exercise, heredity, contagion, or accident, then perform your office as porter and shut out these unhealthy thoughts and fears. Exclude from mortal mind the offending errors; then the body cannot suffer from them." The ability to control thought, and thus to control the body, can be gained through the study and demonstration of Christian Science.

The great Way-shower said (Matthew 12:29), "How can one enter into a strong man's house, and spoil his goods, except he first bind the strong man?" It is impossible to gain control over the body without first binding "the strong man"; and what Christ Jesus called "the strong man" is found in Christian Science to be the carnal or mortal mind—that false sense which is the cause of disease and all other inharmony.

As we gain, through the study of Christian Science, the knowledge of man and the universe as spiritual, indestructible, harmonious, and perfect, governed by laws of perfect harmony, we can reject the fears which arise from the belief that man is material and that he is governed by what are termed health laws. In like manner, we can learn to reject the suggestions that we are limited because of hereditary influences, environment, world economic conditions, and so forth.

The true man, the highest idea of divine Mind, ever dwells in the realm of Spirit. He has no heritage but good, and is conscious of and ever expresses perfect qualities, perfect, harmonious activity. God is the one Father-Mother, and the true environment is the consciousness of ever-present infinite perfection. The one true business consists of reflecting the activity of divine Mind; so it is harmonious and perfect. There is perfect supply always, for divine Mind sustains and maintains His universe. The real man knows only this perfect universe, wherein all is harmonious and good; he knows perfect employment, perfect business, perfect supply, perfect health.

Knowledge of these spiritual facts enables the individual to admit into his consciousness only that which he would like to express. The one who earnestly endeavors to do this—that is, to reject the false by holding to the true—will, step by step, learn rightly to control his body and his affairs.

Someone might say, But we seem to see and hear so much that is contrary to these spiritual facts. Would the mistakes which pupils make in mathematical problems cause the teacher of mathematics to accept these mistakes? Mathematical understanding enables the teacher to refuse to accept as true the mistakes of the pupils, even though he hears the errors stated and sees them in writing. Similarly, it is spiritual understanding which enables one to reject the claims of sickness and other discordant conditions.

How wonderful it is to know that each one of us possesses the ability to control his thinking by reflecting divine Mind, and thus find his health and his affairs to be harmonious! How wonderful it is to know that nothing can deprive one of this ability!

Let us accept this God-bestowed gift—the ability to control our thoughts, and instead of accepting sickness, sin, and other discordant conditions as true, earnestly declare the perfect spiritual facts of being.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

Controllo Giusto

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

CHE cosa ci controlla? Forse che il corpo è controllato dalle cosiddette 'leggi igieniche? Forse che l'individuo è controllato da influenze ereditarie, ambiente, condizioni economiche mondiali, e così via? Se la risposta a queste due ultime domande fosse affermativa, che cosa deprimente sarebbe questa. Ma poichè la risposta è negativa il soggetto del controllo giusto dovrebbe essere elevante a chi lo considera.

Nella sua epistola ai Romani (13:1) l'Apostolo Paolo dichiara: "Non v'è autorità se non da Dio"; ed agli Ateniesi egli dice (Atti 17:28): "In lui viviamo, ci muoviamo, e siamo". Poichè Dio è l'unica potenza e presenza, evidentemente non possiamo essere controllati da altro che da Dio. Mary Baker Eddy, la Scopritrice e Fondatrice della Scienza Cristiana, scrive in *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (pag. 171): "Il controllo della Mente sull'universo, incluso l'uomo, non è più una quistione discutibile, ma bensì una Scienza dimostrabile".

Vi è qualcosa che dobbiamo fare se vogliamo dimostrare effettivamente che non siamo governati dalle cosiddette leggi igieniche. Dobbiamo dimostrare il controllo della Mente divina. Non è che falsa istruzione che ci fa temere le cosiddette leggi igieniche, ed il timore, principalmente, è la causa dei cattivi risultati attribuiti alla violazione delle cosiddette leggi igieniche. A pagina 392 di *Science and Health* Mrs. Eddy dice: "State come vigili alla porta del pensiero. Ammettendo soltanto quelle conclusioni che desiderate realizzate in risultati corporei, vi controllerete armoniosamente. Quando è presente la condizione che dite produce la malattia, sia essa aria, esercizio, eredità, contagio, od accidente, esercitate la vostra funzione di vigile e chiudete fuori questi pensieri e timori malsani. Escludete dalla mente mortale gli errori nocivi; allora il corpo non può soffrire per essi". L'abilità di controllare il pensiero, e così di controllare il corpo, può essere ottenuta per mezzo dello studio e dimostrazione della Scienza Cristiana.

La grande Guida disse (Matteo 12:29): "Come può uno entrar nella casa dell'uomo forte e rapirgli le sue masserizie, se prima non abbia legato l'uomo forte?" È impossibile di raggiungere il controllo del corpo senza prima legare "l'uomo forte"; e quello che Cristo Gesù chiamò "l'uomo forte" si scopre essere, nella Scienza Cristiana, la mente carnale o mortale—quel falso senso che è la causa di malattia e d'ogni altra disarmonia.

In misura che acquistiamo, collo studio della Scienza Cristiana la conoscenza dell'uomo e dell'universo quali spirituali, indistruttibili, armoniosi e perfetti, governati da leggi di perfetta armonia, possiamo respingere le paure che sorgono dalla credenza che l'uomo è materiale e che egli è governato dalle cosiddette leggi igieniche. Similmente possiamo imparare a respingere le suggestioni che siamo limitati a causa di influenze ereditarie, ambiente, condizioni economiche mondiali, e così via.

Il vero uomo, la più eccelsa idea della Mente divina, dimora sempre nel reame dello Spirito. Egli non ha altra eredità se non il bene, ed è cosciente di, e sempre esprime, qualità perfette, attività perfetta, armoniosa. Dio è il solo Padre-Madre, ed il vero ambiente è la consapevolezza dell'infinita perfezione sempre presente. La sola vera faccenda consiste nel riflettere l'attività della Mente divina; in tal modo essa è armoniosa e perfetta. Vi è sempre provvista perfetta, poichè la divina Mente sostiene e mantiene il Suo universo. Il vero uomo conosce soltanto questo perfetto universo, nel quale tutto è armonioso e buono; egli conosce occupazione perfetta, affari perfetti, provvista perfetta, salute perfetta.

La conoscenza di questi fatti spirituali rende l'individuo capace di ammettere entro la sua coscienza soltanto quello che gli piacerebbe di esprimere. La persona che seriamente si sforza di fare questo—cioè di respingere il falso attenendosi al vero—imparerà passo a passo a controllare giustamente il proprio corpo ed i propri affari.

Qualcuno potrebbe dire: Ma ci sembra di vedere e di udire tanto che è contrario a questi fatti spirituali. Gli errori che gli allievi facessero in problemi matematici indurrebbero forse il maestro di matematica ad accettare questi errori? La comprensione matematica rende il maestro capace di rifiutare di accettare come veri gli errori degli allievi, per quanto egli oda gli errori quando sono espressi e li veda per iscritto. Similmente è la comprensione spirituale che ci rende capaci di respingere le pretese della malattia e di altre condizioni discordanti.

Quanto è meraviglioso di sapere che ognuno di noi possiede l'abilità di controllare il suo pensiero col riflettere la Mente divina, e di scoprire così che la sua salute ed i suoi affari sono armoniosi! Come è meraviglioso di sapere che nulla può privarci di questa abilità.

Accettiamo questo dono dato da Dio—l'abilità di controllare i nostri pensieri, ed invece di accettare la malattia, il peccato, ed altre condizioni discordanti quali vere, di dichiarare fervidamente i perfetti fatti spirituali dell'essere.

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per inscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Contemplation

I SHALL see birches quickening
To silver in the sun,
And casting fleeting shadows
When the day is done.
There will be nights of silence,
Or from a distant hill,
The melancholy echo
Of a whippoorwill.

And there will be the sunrise,
Each morning; and at noon
The breathless, gliding splendor
Of the deep lagoon.
But will it be, I wonder,
As desolate and wild,
As closely swathed in solitude
As when I was a child?

B. B. COOPER

Growing Weather

Now silverly in little ponds
A hundred brooks are flooding,
Ferns open out their burnished fronds
And maple boughs are budding.

A blackbird whistles up the sun
And whoso will may listen.
Straightly the furrow must be run
And bright the plowshare glisten.

Who could ask better signs than these
To give the heart assurance?
Even as gnarled, old apple trees,
We, too, have learned endurance.

On many a farm you'll hear the sound
Of creaking harness-leather,
Where thankfully they're breaking ground
In time for growing weather.

New England may be stubborn earth
And chary to give over—
It still can lend an apple girth
And fill a field with clover!

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS

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Judge Stone Complaint Dismissed; Attwill Is Ousted as Utilities Chief

Boston Today

Judge Stone Upheld by Court

A complaint by the Boston Bar Association against Judge Arthur P. Stone because of his alleged mishandling of the estate of Dr. Inez Clarke of Cambridge was dismissed today by Justice Stanley E. Qua of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court.

Bar Association action against Judge Stone, who was ordered to return more than $14,000 to Dr. Clarke by Judge Collen C. Campbell of Middlesex Probate Court, in 1932 was generally interpreted as amounting to disbarment proceedings. Judge Stone is a senior justice of the East Cambridge District Court.

Although Judge Qua admitted that Judge Stone had been "careless in keeping accounts and careless of appearances, and he failed to protect himself, . . . I am not convinced that he abstracted these various sums feloniously and without intending in good faith to account for them legitimately."

* * *

Judge Stone was the attorney for the Clarke sisters, Drs. Genevieve and Inez, back in 1931. When Dr. Genevieve passed on, he handled the estate for Dr. Inez. After he had been ordered to return the $14,000 to Dr. Inez in 1932, Judge Stone was faced with impeachment proceedings which passed the House of Representatives, but failed in the Senate. Finally, the Bar Association brought action on the grounds that he "did knowingly, willfully and fraudulently misappropriate certain funds intrusted to his care."

Judge Qua, although he dismissed the petition, declared that "the circumstances of this case were such as to make it proper to call them to the court's attention through this petition."

The prosecution was handled by Attorney Clifford S. Lyon and Judge Stone was represented by Judge John M. Maloney of Ayer.

Judge Qua said:

"If the case is approached with a predisposition to find the respondent guilty of every improper motive which the evidence suggests possible, there were circumstances connected with these withdrawals which would seem suspicious.

"But this is not the proper approach to any judicial inquiry. It is not lightly to be assumed that an attorney who, as evidence in this case shows, has heretofore enjoyed an excellent reputation and high standing in his profession, has suddenly become an embezzler. . . .

"Both as administrator of the estate of Dr. Genevieve Clarke and as attorney under power of attorney for Dr. Inez Clarke, Stone had the right to withdraw monies without previous notice to the beneficiary, if he did so in good faith and for legitimate purposes, and if he properly accounted afterwards. . . .

"The total sum charged by Stone for services was, in my opinion, far in excess of the fair value of the services rendered. This seems to me the most serious aspect of the case. Nevertheless, he did render important and time-consuming services. . . .

"I am not convinced that the evidence in this case goes far enough to prove that the charges were made fraudulently. . . . It is therefore ordered that the petition be dismissed."

During the course of the hearings, it was disclosed that Judge Stone arranged for French lessons for Dr Inez, advised her about furniture, and arranged for her to take instruction in swimming.

Racing Bills Before Committee

Higher mathematics of horse racing and dog racing—not an academic discussion of what gamblers think some day will come their way through chance, but what the Commonwealth can make from the proceeds of the tracks—occupied the time of the joint legislative committee on ways and means today.

Discussion on the several bills which have been introduced, seeking to increase the State's share from 3½ per cent to 4 or 5 per cent on horse racing, and from 3½ to 6 on the dogs, simmered down to opinion last year was no prizewinner for the backers of Suffolk Downs and therefore the rate for horse racing should remain unchanged but lucrative enough — at least in the opinion of Representative Arthur Burgess, chairman of the committee on taxation—to boost the dog return to 5 per cent.

For those not familiar with the arithmetic of the tracks, the amount taken in may be set at 100 per cent. Ninety per cent of this is set aside for the bettors and out of the 10 per cent for the track, 3½ per cent goes to the State—in the case of horse racing. With the dogs, the track takes 15 per cent and under the law 3½ per cent is the State's share.

Charles F. Connors, chairman of the State Racing Commission, said that the 5 per cent rate would drive horse racing out of business.

Charles H. Innes, speaking of the Agawam tracks, said, "No one has made any money in Massachusetts." He told the committee the return to the State from Suffolk Downs was $730,000 last year. The project paid no dividends to promoters, he said, on the investment of $2,600,000. If the rate was increased to 5 per cent, he said, that would mean an additional $250,000 for the State "but would put the track into the red." Mr. Innes painted a sober picture of meeting expenses and paying off obligations. Robert Bottomly, speaking for the Revere Beach dog track, said that in view of the two-to-one for racing it was not a question to tax the tracks out of existence, but to determine upon the proper revenue due the State.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Showers probably tonight and Wednesday; warmer tonight; moderate south to southwest winds. Lowest temperatures in upper or middle 40's.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Probably showers tonight and Wednesday, warmer tonight.

Maine and New Hampshire: Probably showers tonight and Wednesday, slightly warmer tonight.

Vermont: Probably showers tonight and Wednesday, slightly warmer in the south portion tonight, cooler in the northwest portion Wednesday afternoon.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong southwest winds, weather somewhat overcast probably with showers late tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	43	49	Minneapolis	46	62
Bermuda	64	64	New Orleans	72	82
Chicago	60	60	New York	50	58
Denver	44	68	Norfolk	56	58
Helena	32	56	Philadelphia	48	64
Jacksonville	70	78	St. Louis	64	82
Kansas City	60	72	San Francisco	56	66
Los Angeles	56	62	Washington	48	58
Miami	76	80			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., April 28.
B—Maximum, April 27.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 4:16 p. m.; height, 8.4 feet.
Wednesday, 4:34 p. m.; height, 8.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:10 p. m.

Boston Today

Voting Is Light In Boston Wards

LETHARGIC was the voting around the city up to noon today when the Election Commissioners reported only an 8 per cent total for the Boston registration of 309,035. The commissioners anticipate a 33 per cent vote for the day.

Precinct 13, Ward 19, Governor Curley's voting place, and almost wholly Democratic, reported 18 votes cast at the mid-morning tabulation. In a Back Bay Republican ward 58 votes had been cast at the same hour.

Library Office Protests Pile Up

Protests continue to be recorded against the appointment of Mrs. Margaret M. O'Riordan, whom Governor Curley has nominated for the post of State Librarian. Mrs. O'Riordan's appointment is scheduled to bevoted on by the executive council tomorrow.

The latest organization to be added to the roster of protestants is the Boston Chapter of the Special Libraries Association, which met last night at the Brookline Public Library. The association's expression of opposition adopted unanimously, was embodied in the following resolutions:

"The Boston Chapter of the Special Libraries Association wishes to express its regret over the proposed action of Your Excellency, as noted in the newspapers, relative to the position of librarian of the Massachusetts State Library.

"This position is most important because the State Library not only serves the General Court and the officials of the Commonwealth, but it is also the free public law library of Suffolk County. Because of these facts it is essential that an experienced librarian with special qualifications, including some knowledge of law, be appointed to this position.

"In the light of the above facts we urgently and respectfully request Your Excellency to reconsider the matter of a State Librarian. We wish to assure you of our loyal support in any move which you may make for the advancement of libraries and librarians throughout the State."

The Boston Chapter, with a membership of 400 librarians is representative of all the libraries of metropolitan Boston and to a considerable extent of libraries throughout the State.

The resolutions were sent to Governor Curley in the form of a letter.

The American Library Association has also taken note of the situation in what is believed to be its first recognition of a state appointment, by urging all local officers throughout the country to write letters of protest to the Governor. Other groups to have expressed opposition to the proposed appointment are the Massachusetts Civic League, the Massachusetts League of Women Voters and the Massachusetts Library Association.

Lottery Cases Before Grand Jury

Long awaited evidence in the threatened prosecution of alleged violators of the federal lottery laws —including some forms of the game of Beano—was laid before the Federal Grand Jury in Boston today. Hearings are expected to last all week.

Some 50 or 75 witnesses were scheduled to be called, according to Francis J. W. Ford, United States Attorney, who has been active in preparing the case against alleged violators. A 300-page report prepared by Henry M. Leen, assistant United States Attorney, is to be read to the Grand Jury, Mr. Ford said.

Lottery rackets, which have been under joint investigation by the postal inspectors and the attorney's office, include the famous $50,000 Worcester church Beano game which received much publicity a short time ago.

Among the witnesses appearing before the grand jury today were Chief Postal Inspector John J. Breslin and Inspectors Ralph Dakin and Tennyson Jefferson.

Mr. Ford stated that six of the 18 against whom indictments are to be issued live in greater Boston.

Boston Today

Murray Named Utilities Chairman

Henry C. Attwill of Lynn, for 17 years chairman of the Public Utilities Board, was reduced to the ranks —and from $8000 to $7000 a year— on Governor Curley's announcement today that he had appointed Prof. John J. Murray of Milton, associate commissioner of labor and industries, new chairman of the utilities board.

Murray's place on the labor board will be taken by Thomas F. Curley, an old friend of the Governor in Roxbury. Mr. Murray's appointment completes the utilities group, filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Abraham C. Webber, who was moved into the post vacated by Alexander Lincoln on the state tax appeals board.

Mr. Attwill was named to the utilities board by the then Governor Coolidge. He is a former attorney general of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Murray is a Boston University graduate who recently was chairman of the special recess commission on the sliding scale. His salary on the labor board was $4000.

Coal Case Issues Still Hanging Fire

Investigation by the Boston Finance Commission of charges that the welfare department permitted deliveries of "fireproof coal" to persons on the relief list appeared to have been appropriately timed to provide a ready answer to this question—"Will John C. L. Dowling remain as executive head of the welfare department?"

Mr. Dowling's term of office expires on Friday and the welfare board of overseers, headed by James A. McMurray, a Mansfield appointee, is slated to meet tomorrow either to re-appoint Mr. Dowling or to pick his successor.

Two names stand out prominently among those mentioned unofficially for the office. They are Mr. McMurray and David B. Shaw, election commissioner. Mayor Mansfield has made no statement since Saturday when he announced his intention of standing behind the Finance Commission on any action it proposed to take as the result of the coal investigation.

The Finance Committee report, which Commissioner Robert Robinson said will seek prosecution of the coal companies, will not be ready until next Monday, but the Finance Committee, evidently aware of the need for an early comment on Mr. Dowling's status, broke the usual rule of silence in investigations of this sort to ask that Mr. Dowling be dismissed. By Friday, possibly before, Boston will know whether Mr. Dowling is still in the good graces of the Mayor.

Berkshire Town Carried by Landon

By the Associated Press

Mount Washington, Mass., April 28

THIS tiny Berkshire town, first municipality in Massachusetts to report primary election returns today, cast 14 of its 17 Republican votes for Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas in the presidential preference balloting.

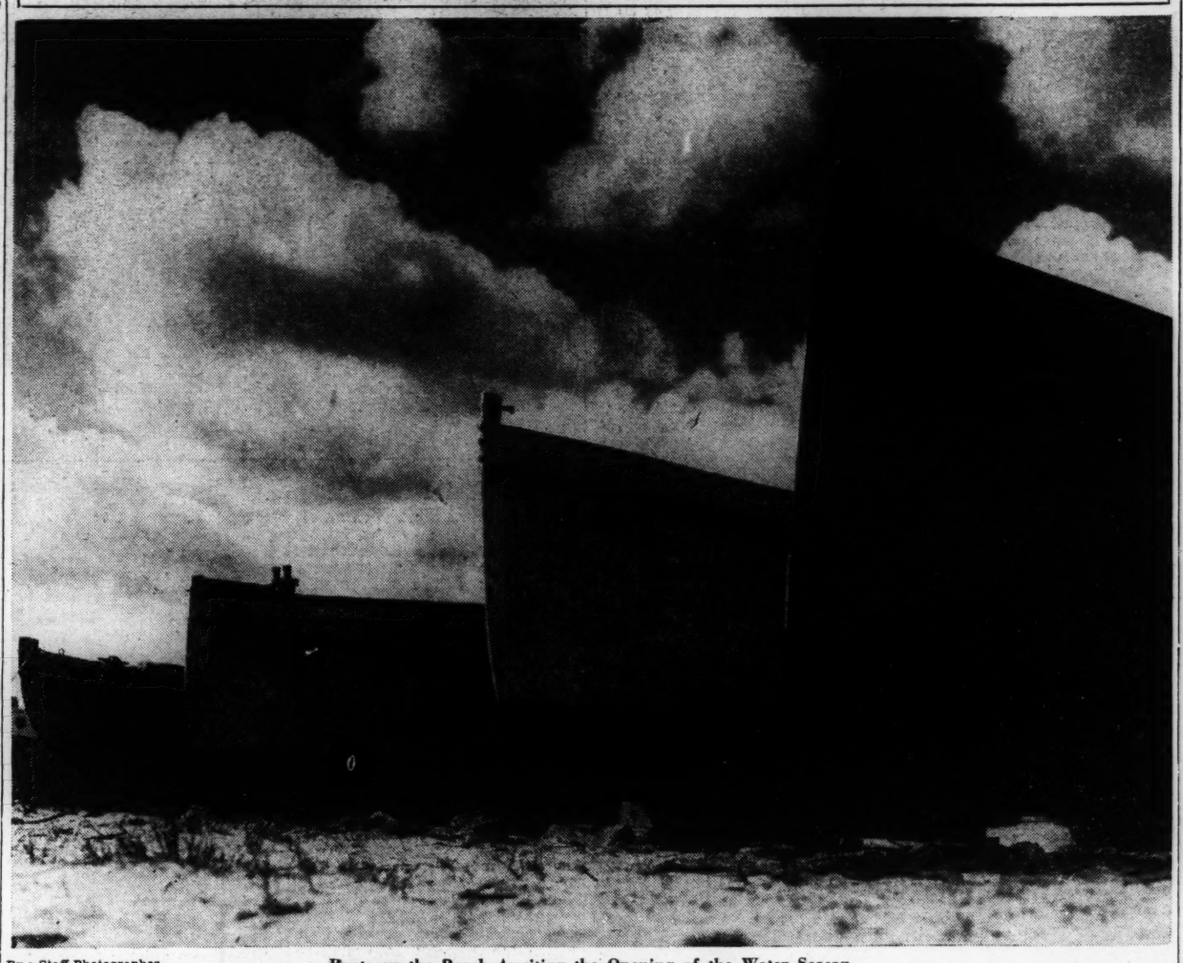
No other Republican presidential candidate was given any votes. Of the 12 Democrats balloting, eight favored the President, while the other four did not write in their preference. The Democrats also threw their support unanimously behind the eight Roosevelt-pledged candidates for delegates-at-large to the National Convention.

William A. Hunt was selected Republican delegate to the state convention, and Edward L. Houghtaling Democratic state delegate.

Gov. Brann in Capital To Urge Quoddy Project

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP)—Gov. Louis J. Brann of Maine arrived today prepared to renew his plea to Presiden. Roosevelt for funds to continue construction of the Passamaquoddy power project. The Governor brought with him 700 telegrams from Maine citizens, urging continuation of the Passamaquoddy project to rehabilitate eastern Maine.

When Casting Shadows Make Dreadnoughts of Dories



By a Staff Photographer

Boats on the Beach Awaiting the Opening of the Water Season

With an hour of daylight added to everyman's day, shoreland hereabouts is rapidly assuming a busy-ness and a decorative scheme which blazon the advent of the boating season. Everywhere along riverbank and seashore one comes upon boats being refurbished against a launching date not far distant. Power and sailboats have been hauled high and dry and blocked up for calking and painting jobs to make them shipshape. Cool green and gleaming white paint can be counted upon to draw an appreciative glance from fellow mariners offshore on sailing days.

Borrow No More Than Can Be Paid, Bridges Advises

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 28 (AP)—Gov. H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire believes federal spending should be commensurate with earnings, and that we should borrow no more than we can pay back.

The Republican Chief Executive addressed the 141st annual meeting of the New Haven Chamber of Commerce last night.

"I fail to believe we can spend our way out of the depression," he told an estimated 400 members and guests.

"I should advise any man," Governor Bridges said, "to spend no more than he might earn and borrow no more than he might pay back.

"That is the principle we should apply to our various political subdivisions—the cities and states of the country, and to the Federal Government."

The Governor, who was introduced by Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, himself a Democrat, said New England's greatest asset was its "man power." He referred to the national leaders she has produced.

"What we need today in governmental authority are people of character, with definite convictions and of proven ability, who are willing to stand or fall on certain principles," he said.

"Americ. today is at the crossroads, and the part we play will determine the course it is to take."

Revolt on Curley's Budget Threatens to Involve Senate

Up and Down Beacon Hill

A Democratic revolt against senatorial substitution of Governor Curley's entire original budget for the badly clipped appropriation ticket favored by the House of Representatives loomed today as the Senate prepared to open the annual budget contest this week.

Several Senators outside of Boston have indicated they are not in sympathy with the Governor's plans to force substitution of the original budget. They favor restoration of numerous items eliminated by the House but, in the interest of economy, profess a desire to block other restorations.

Potential Rebels

The potential Democratic rebels include Senator John S. Sullivan of Worcester, Senator John F. Donovan of Chelsea, Senator Walter L. Considine of New Bedford and Senator Charles T. Daly of Medford. If these legislators hold out, despite the terrific pressure, the Governor can exert through his well-trained lobbying staff, Mr. Curley may find it difficult to obtain a complete victory in the Senate.

However, not even the stanchest Republican in the Senate expresses the slightest hope that the Governor can be more than delayed in the Upper Chamber. Some Republicans agree he may not obtain everything he desires, particularly if the present potential revolt develops, but they also agree all the important items will be restored by the Senate.

Aid From Republicans

It is understood that several Republicans are looking with favor upon the Governor's budget efforts. Senator James G. Moran, president of the Senate, is expected to stand by the Governor. His position in this regard will not be unimportant and the Senate president contributes a note of certainty through the frankness of his support of Mr. Curley. Mr. Moran has not attempted to cloak his actions. Rather he has stated his stand and let whatever critics there be criticize as they will.

Senator William A. Davenport also is another Republican considered lost to the G. O. P. in the budget contest. He has stepped off the "reservation" before and the Governor's forces are counting upon him again, if his vote is necessary to tip the scales in the right direction.

Lobbyists Are Active

A few of the Governor's lobbying crew were seen in the Senate chamber yesterday and undoubtedly are working today in preparation for the battle tomorrow.

Ironclad Republicans, despite their expected certain defeat, are determined to stage a rugged battle before surrendering. Senator Henry Parkman Jr. of Boston and Senator Samuel A. Wragg of Needham will be among the anti-administration leaders. Senator Parkman started his counter-attack when he accused the Governor of attempting to hold the bill repealing the dog-racing referendum over the heads of the Republicans. As Representative Martin Hays, Republican bulwark in the fight against the Governor's budget, is a counsel for dog-racing interests, the dog-racing referendum might be employed as a club.

Job Holders Rally

As for the Governor's budget lobby, it has been considerably bolstered by the addition of numerous non-civil service job holders who have been appealing to the legislators to restore the items cut out by the House.

During the last House session on the budget, the Governor sent a special message threatening to discharge 2000 temporary state employees, if his budget suffered severe cuts. The 2000 are anxious to retain their positions and many, therefore, have contacted their Representatives and Senators to urge restoration of the Chief Executive's budget.

This type of pressure is known to be far more effective than lobbying by the Governor's staff. Loss of jobs by constituents means loss of considerable voting power to politicians. The real effect of this new appeal will not be apparent until the budget is returned to the House.

Edgar M. Mills

Woolen Trades Demand Pay Rise And Fewer Hours

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 28—Back from Passaic, N. J., where the Federation of Woollen and Worsted Workers of America, affiliated with the United Textile Workers of America, adopted a permanent constitution, Anthony A. Valente secretary-treasurer today made plans to carry out the instructions of the delegates which provided that a program be arranged to bring higher wages, shorter hours and general improvement of conditions in the industry.

With additional funds appropriated for organization purposes in Passaic, N. J. and Lawrence, Mass., referred to by the delegates as "the weak organization centers," Mr. Valente said that immediate attention would be given the workers in these mill districts.

At present two United Textile Workers of America organizers are in Lawrence and it is the intention that the Federation provide them additional man-power through the special appropriation.

To Compare Wage Schedules

In addition to a special organization campaign, Mr. Valente also began carrying out the second order, which provided that he immediately contact all woollen and worsted locals and obtain price lists, schedules of working hours and machine loads as the basis for a new work pay scale.

This new price, he points out, will act as the basis for the demands to be made on the manufacturers as a means of bringing the present low wages up to higher levels and placing the hours and machine load on a satisfactory and uniform basis.

He said that this proposed price list would replace the one which was drawn up during the organization stages of the Federation and which was generally disapproved by the manufacturers.

Will Help Settle Disputes

The information which will be assembled for the new price list "to be demanded at the opportune time" will also serve to aid unions in industrial disputes, prior to the proposed united action, in conducting surveys.

It was stated at the recently opened national headquarters of the Federation here that surveys have played an important part in the settlement of industrial disputes which did not reach the strike stages. It was further said that the sending of committees of mill workers from one textile center to another to get the wage scales necessitated expense which will be eliminated under the proposed system.

Mr. Valente said that these preparations for a demand for improved conditions in the woolen and worsted industry are in accordance with the plans of the United Textile Workers of America for workers' protection, providing Congress does not pass the National Textile Act.

Fears Disruption Ahead

He said that it is the opinion of union leaders that if this measure, generally known as the Ellenbogen bill, does not become law that greater exploitation will be experienced by textile workers in all branches of the industry.

Mr. Valente criticized Congress for its failure to act to date, saying:

"From all parts of the country we are receiving reports that wages are being decreased, the machine load is being increased and hours are soaring to new highs for workers.

"This exploitation of woolen and worsted workers must be stopped, and if the members of Congress do not have the courage to use their votes to call a halt then this federation will be forced to take the matter in their own hands."

Worcester County Hobbyists Open Annual Exhibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, April 28 — Whale oil lamps, old-fashioned lamps of Civil War days, ancient glassware, china and, at the other extreme, a miniature circus staged in an 8-by-20-foot "ring," are some of the features counted upon to draw a large attendance to the third Worcester County Hobby Show, which opens tomorrow in a local department store. The show will continue through Saturday.

Sixty-five exhibitors have contributed items for the display. The glass exhibit includes antique sugar bowls and pitchers, lusterware and bottles. Another entry consists of authentic copies of flags from the days of the House of Cabot to the Civil War. There are two doll houses and a miniature covered bridge.

An interesting booth will be that for the display of a collection of old valentines. Other exhibits will include model boats, stamps and coin collections and a group of dolls.

United Drive Against State Waste Is Urged

Taxpayers Head Calls on Citizens to Rise and Make Demands

Curley's Budget Hit

MacDonald Sounds Call for Action at Luncheon of Aleppo Temple

A plea for a united citizens' drive against governmental waste and extravagance was sounded today by Norman MacDonald, president of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, in an address at the monthly luncheon of the Aleppo Temple in the Boston City Club.

Mr. MacDonald, in a strong attack upon Governor Curley's budget, and upon the tactics used to force its passage, urged every citizen to write his senator and representatives, and demand an economy vote on the budget.

Neglecting Duty

The federation president declared the voters were neglecting their duty as citizens if they left their legislators to their own devices in warding off gubernatorial pressure in connection with the budget. Only by actively supporting the drive against the Governor's extravagance can the voters escape mounting governmental costs.

It is time, he said, for the voters to realize that government in Massachusetts "belongs not to that gang on Beacon Hill, but to you and to me."

Mr. MacDonald lashed out severely against tactics used by Governor Curley's office staff in seeking House votes in support of the Governor's budget. He told of threats made against opposing legislators, of wholesale promises of jobs for constituents, and of legislators being forced to go to the Governor's office to undergo further gubernatorial pressure.

Never Seen Equal

"I have never seen the equal of the tactics used Thursday night and Friday morning to swing your representatives away from their honest conviction," he added.

Mr. MacDonald pointed out that this week, as the Senate considers the budget, the senators will undergo similar pressure from the Governor's office. It is not fair, he insisted, to leave them to fight against the Governor alone. It is time for a rebirth of representative government, in which the people take an active part.

35 Per Cent Rise

Continuing his attack upon Governor Curley's administration, Mr. MacDonald pointed out that the Governor's budget, including the proposed $9,000,000 bond issue, represents a 35 per cent rise in the cost of state government since 1934, just before Mr. Curley assumed the governorship. The rise since 1929 totals 40 per cent and since 1920, 91 per cent.

Salaries in the state service, he added, have jumped from $19,000,000 in 1929 to $26,000,000 in 1936, a 40 per cent increase. In other words, Mr. MacDonald explained, "the cost of state personnel, paid out of your pocket, has risen from $360,000 a week to $500,000 a week, a sum greater than the combined pay rolls of the cotton mills in Fall River and New Bedford."

Boost Direct Debt

Adoption of the Curley budget, he continued, would boost the net direct debt to "the staggering figure of $38,000,000, compared with $15,000,000 in 1934, and less than $10,000,000 at the end of 1930, an increase of over 290 per cent in six years."

Yet, during this period, the taxpayers have become less able to pay for increased cost of state government, Mr. MacDonald said. The State Department of Labor and Industries, he said, reports a decline from 700,000 to 400,000 in the number of wage earners in Massachusetts and a drop in the total pay roll from $900,000,000 to $400,000,000 in an amount nearly equal to the present total cost of city, town, county and state government in Massachusetts, he added. At the same time nearly 50,000 families have lost their homes through foreclosure.

Flood Funds

Mr. MacDonald also criticized Governor Curley's failure to obtain federal funds for flood damage repair work and for highway construction.

"If you take seriously those politicians whose hearts 'bleed' every night on the radio, and almost every day in the newspapers for the unemployed, you will conclude that by some magic of political influence we are sharing munificently in federal bounty. I regret to say this is not the case," Mr. MacDonald averred.

Despite the fact that President Roosevelt allocated $3,300,000 to Massachusetts for flood damage repair work, he said, up to last week Massachusetts had not asked for appropriations in the proper form and naturally had not received a single penny.

Out of Own Pockets

"Up to that time," Mr. MacDonald continued, "and so far as I know, up to the present moment, every cent spent by the state on flood repair had come out of your pockets, while Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, and other states were receiving and using large federal grants. What is the answer? I confess I do not know. I am utterly incapable of understanding such an attitude of official callousness in a time of great distress."

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"STORM CHILD" (Copley)—Horror play directed by William Parke, starring Mary Young, assisted by Eric Kalkhurst, Murial Williams and Philip Huston. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

"TOBACCO ROAD" (Plymouth) — Henry Hull in the play adapted by Jack Kirkland from Erskine Caldwell's novel of brutish Georgia Crackers. 8:30.

Movies

COOLIDGE CORNER — "My Marriage," featuring Claire Trevor, Kent Taylor, Pauline Frederick and Paul Kelley. 2:15, 5:20, 8:30. "Modern Times," with Charlie Chaplin. 3:35, 6:40, 9:50. "March of Time." 2, 5:05, 8:10.

UPTOWN—"Love Before Breakfast," with Carole Lombard and Preston Foster. 1:20, 4:20, 7:15, 10:15. Also "Love on a Bet," with Gene Raymond, Wendy Barrie and Helen Brederick. 2:40, 5:35, 8:35.

EXETER—"Murder of Mr. Harrigan," with Ricardo Cortez and Kay Linaker. 2, 4:55, 7:50. Also "Modern Times," starring Charlie Chaplin. 3:15, 6:10, 9:05.

MODERN—"Thirteen Hours by Air." 9, 11:33 a. m., 2:06, 4:39, 7:12, 9:45. Also "Snowed Under." 10:24 a. m., 12:57, 3:30, 6:03, 8:36.

MEMORIAL—"The Ex-Mrs. Bradford," featuring William Powell. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Primitive Pitcairn," "Tickets Please," "Winged Champions," "Babes in Toyland," "Easy Pickins," "Voice of Experience," latest newsreels and other shorts.

UNIVERSITY—Charlie Chaplin in "Modern Times." 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. "Don't Get Personal," featuring James Dunn and Sally Eilers. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. Also "March of Time." 2:50, 6, 9:10. Tomorrow: Joan Crawford in "Dancing Lady." Also Greta Garbo in "Anna Karenina."

METROPOLITAN — Joan Bennett and Cary Grant in "Big Brown Eyes." 11:20 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 7:30, 10:20. Stage: Jack Benny, Mary Livingston, Kenny Baker, Chicken Sisters, with big revue. Sevitzky's Orchestra.

BOSTON — "The Return of Jimmy Valentine," with Roger Pryor and Charlotte Henry. 10:53 a. m., 1:37, 5:01, 7:47, 10:15. Stage: Earl Carroll Vanities, featuring Billy House.

COLONIAL THEATER—"The Great Ziegfeld," featuring William Powell, Myrna Loy, Luise Rainer and many other stars. Directed by Robert Z. Leonard, produced by Hunt Stromberg. 2:15, 8:15.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Boulder Dam," with Ross Alexander, Patricia Ellis and Lyle Talbot. Fenway: 2:28, 5:05, 7:42, 10:19. Paramount: 10:32 a. m., 1:02, 4:12, 7:02, 9:52. Also "Too Many Parents," featuring Frances Farmer and Lester Matthews. Fenway: 1:10, 3:47, 6:24, 9:01. Paramount: 9:13 a. m., 12:03, 2:53, 5:43, 8:33.

STATE AND ORPHEUM — Robert Montgomery and Myrna Loy in "Petticoat Fever." Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:10, 5, 7:45, 10:30. Also "Hell-Ship Morgan," with George Bancroft and Ann Sothern. Orpheum: 10:15 a. m. Both theaters: 1:05, 3:50, 6:35, 9:25.

FINE ARTS — "Ecstasy," Czechoslovakian prize film (in English). 1:10, 3, 4:40, 6:30, 8:20, 10. Also Mickey Mouse cartoon. "Orphans' Benefit Picnic."

TREMONT—Irene Dunne and Robert Taylor in "Magnificent Obsession." 9 a. m., 12, 3:20, 6:30, 9:45. Also "Living on Velvet." 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:15, 8:25. Tomorrow: "Naughty Marietta," with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Also "Sea Killers" and "Voice of Experience."

Music

JORDAN HALL—Recital by Teresa Calamara, pianist. 8:15.

REPERTORY THEATER—Dance program by Pauline Chellis and her dance group, assisted by José Limon. 8:30.

BOSTON ART CLUB — Concert by the Goding-Thiede-Zeise Trio (last concert in the series), assisted by Harry Welcome, viola, and Frank MacDonald, violin. 8:15.

STEINERT HALL—Vocal recital by the pupils of Marie Sundelius. 8:15.

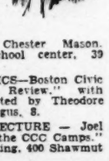
LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC (Cambridge)—Concert by Priscilla Thierry, violinist; Ethel H. Durant, accompanist; also Doris Morrison and Eleanor Dow at two pianos. 8:15. Open to the public without charge.

Other Events

ZONTA CLUB—Bi-monthly meeting. Address: "The Drama and Reminiscences of the Theater," by Clayton Gilbert. Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston Street. 6.

STUART CLUB (102 Fenway)—Historical Motion Pictures collected by the Museum of Modern Art of New York shown under the auspices of The Child-Walker School of Fine Arts. 8:30. (Call Com. 6000 for further information.)

TIMOTHY J. McDONOUGH ASSOCIATION — Ninth Annual Dance Party, Hibernian Building, Roxbury. 8.



BOSTON WPA DRAMATICS—Federal Theater of Massachusetts presents "The Late Christopher Bean," with music conducted by Chester Mason. William Blackstone School center, 39 Blossom Street. 7:30.

SAUGUS WPA DRAMATICS—Boston Civic Theater in "Swanee Review," with Entr'acte music conducted by Theodore Bailey. Town Hall, Saugus. 8.

SOUTH END WPA LECTURE — Joel Nystrom, "Education in the CCC Camps." Williams Municipal Building, 400 Shawmut Avenue. 7:45.

ROXBURY WPA LECTURE—Norris Kritzman, "Planning for a Better Community," with vaudeville. Brunswick Civic Club, 615 Warren Street. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

BELMONT WPA CONCERT — Orchestra concert conducted by Richard Cosby. Cheney School, Washington Street. 9.

Other Events

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Flowers in Design, 2," guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

ROTARY CLUB—Luncheon meeting. Hector E. Lynch, twenty-sixth president retires. Georgian Room, Hotel Statler. 12:15.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—French luncheon. Subject, "Edmond Rostand," Mme. Simone Riviere, guest of honor. 40 Beacon Street. 12:30.

DORCHESTER WPA DRAMATICS—Boston Civic Marionettes, "Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp," Audubon School, Harvard Avenue. 1:30.

FENWAY PARK—Baseball Game. Red Sox vs. White Sox. 3.

Radio Programs
On Page 10

Maine GOP Race for Governor Is Narrowed to Two Candidates

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 28—Withdrawal of Clyde H. Smith of Skowhegan from the Republican gubernatorial nomination race is seen in some political circles as a factor which inadvertently may lend strength to the Blin W. Page forces, though it is highly doubtful the move was intended to do anything of the sort. His withdrawal, following closely after that of Benjamin C. Bubar, Townsend candidate who has decided to run independently, has narrowed the Republican field to two —Mr. Page and Lewis O. Barrows, Secretary of State.

Since Mr. Smith's withdrawal, reports in various sections of the State have been that Mr. Page, who is campaigning actively, is gaining in strength. A candidate two years ago, Mr. Page has the support of acquaintances made during his previous campaign. Both he and Mr. Smith are from Skowhegan and with both in the race it was generally agreed Mr. Barrows would be the primary winner. Now, should that section of the State back Mr. Page solidly, the situation may be reversed.

Reports from the second congressional district, into which race Mr. Smith injected himself at the last moment, indicates that popularity is evenly divided among Mr. Smith, Col. George C. Webber of Auburn and the Rev. J. Clarence Leckemby, Townsend candidate for the Republican nomination. The latter reports the Townsend plan is getting favorable reaction in the district. The Rev. Leckemby recently turned a cold ear toward schemes of party leaders, said to desire his removal from the Republican field. "I consider myself as much a Republican as anyone even if I have something to offer beside criticism of the New Deal," he retorted.

Asked if he thought the withdrawal of Mr. Bubar from the Republican gubernatorial race would injure the Townsend ticket in Maine, he said he did not. The Townsend movement is less interested in state officials, he explained. It aims at the election of national officers, for it plans to function nationally.

Reports persist in Maine that Governor Brann, generally believed to have won his patronage tiff with Representative Moran by consenting to run for Senate will shortly engineer the removal of Albert Abrahamson, State WPA Administrator, a Moran appointee. Mr. Abrahamson, on leave of absence from Bowdoin College where he teaches, has indicated that if he has to play politics to keep his administrator job he does not want it and will be perfectly satisfied to return to academic calm.

Robert J. Wiseman, nine times Mayor of Lewiston, who announced his candidacy for Congress in the Second District almost before the ink had dried on Representative Moran's decision not to seek re-election, has been reported as slated either for the administrator job or that vacated by James E. Connellan, aonther Moran supporter, as head of the National Emergency Council for Maine. It is said that Dr. Wiseman will be cared for in some was so that his withdrawal as a candidate will leave the field open for Ernest L. McLean of Augusta.

* * *

More than 2000 women hold public offices in Maine, according to statistics compiled and released recently by the Business and Professional Women's organizations. The State boasts one woman judge, Miss Ardra Hodgens, who presides over the Yarmouth Municipal Court.

Of the 2000 the largest number are members of school committees. This group numbers 443. There are 145 town treasurers and 65 who collect town taxes. There are six women state legislature members and as many selectmen. Maine's one post mistress in a first-class post office is Mrs. Helen C. Donahue of Portland.

* * *

Enactment of the proposed compulsory automobile insurance law in Maine is deemed unlikely at present. A. G. MacPherson, representing the Maine Automobile Association, discussing the situation recently and said that public opinion opposed compulsory auto insurance as the result of studies made of Massachusetts's experience with the law.

Federal Tax Bill Is Protested

Big business in Boston today attacked the federal revenue bill, now pending in Congress, as a step toward "social insecurity."

E. E. Wakefield, acting chairman of the committee on federal taxation and expenditures of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, telegraphed disapproval of the bill to all Massachusetts representatives in Congress, asked opposition to the bill.

Successful efforts to maintain stability and pursue prudent financial policies has for years been a characteristic of New England business, Mr. Wakefield points out. The pending measure directly penalizes attainment of these efforts, he charges, adding "it means compulsory injection of unsound practices in business management which, uniformly applied, will react unevenly and with undue unfairness and damage on many firms. We believe the results will be discouragement of legitimate expansion, further loss of confidence so necessary to economic revival and sustained or increased unemployment and in general will tend

Another Lawyer Sentenced to Jail

Convicted of embezzling almost $10,000 from the estate of two insane World War veterans, Paul J. Stella, an attorney, was sentenced to 18 months in the Federal Penitentiary today, by Judge Hugh D. McLellan, in the Federal District Court.

The court suspended a similar sentence on a second indictment, placing the defendant on probation for two years after his prison sentence is over. Stella, who lives in Newton, faces disbarment because of his conviction.

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Ships' Manifests Tell World Story

Vessels entering and clearing at Port of Boston must list all items of cargo from elephants to lichee nuts and from Portland, Maine, to Shanghai and Singapore —romance stalks at the custom house.

By a Staff Photographer

Skipper Declares His Manifest at Customhouse

W. A. Pugsley, Deputy Collector, United States Customs, Boston, Mass. — Capt. G. W. McCormich, Commander of the Steamship Liberty

From the far corners of the earth come raw materials and finished products to Boston in the market-basket of New England after a world shopping tour. The increase in the volume of foreign commerce in recent months has piled Boston's wharves mountain high with about every conceivable commodity and product for luxury, necessity and the essential raw material with which the wheels of industry are oiled.

Some 175 vessels enter the port each month from foreign lands, revealing the fascinating story of New England's purchasing in the markets of the world and the dependence of the country upon other nations for countless things from trinkets and gadgets to the necessaries of life.

Strange Cargoes Arrive

The port again basks in the spotlight of world trade, even as it did in the days of the square riggers—those "tall ships" of Donald McKay's day, which had no short cuts like the Panama Canal and no mechanical propulsion, but were dependent on great white wings and wind.

For each cargo that comes in there must be a manifest. The master of each ship from a foreign port is held responsible under the law for a manifest or "log" of each item in the cargo. Skippers have worn a beaten path to the ninth floor of the Custom House, the 25-story tower that serves as a landmark for mariners and landlubbers alike on the skyline of Boston, where they are required to file their documents after formalities of "entering" and "clearing" their ships.

World Skippers Gather

There, behind the long counter, where William A. Pugsley, entry clerk and acting deputy collector of customs, presides, the skippers deposit their manifests, answer questions on ports of call, number of their crew, passengers, stowaways, workaways, dates of departure from each foreign port and, finally, "to the best of their knowledge and belief" testify the statements made orally and on the manifests, are true.

A visitor to the ninth floor of the Custom House, especially on a Monday morning, beholds a procession of seafaring men take their turn before the "desk" in filing manifests and "entering" their ships. And a fine lot of men they are, these skippers. Quiet and modest are the hardy men of the sea, whose word is law on the bridge of any ship.

Glad for a Chat

Molded by wind, sun and starlight into a cosmopolitan brotherhood, these men of many nationalities come periodically to the Custom House, glad to just talk with "somebody else" after countless days at sea.

These men who go down to the sea in ships make a rendezvous of this worldwide-known ninth floor. They chat with officials and others of their calling, while waiting a turn to "enter," telling of experiences on their latest voyage, of what they saw or did not see afloat and ashore. Here are found master mariners of the picturesque Far East ships, laden with spices, silks, rubber, Chinese groceries, kapok and countless things picked up in Shanghai, Hong Kong, Straits Settlements, Yokohama, Kobe, Calcutta, Bombay or Colombo.

From Odd World Corners

Mixing with them are men from Stockholm, Gothenburg, Oslo, Helsingfors; or from Italy, Sicily, Syria; from Dunkirk, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Bremen, Hamburg; from London, Hull, Liverpool; from Alexandria, Gibraltar, the Canary Islands.

At frequent intervals come skippers of wool ships from Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Bahia, Santos; or from Melbourne, Brisbane, Sydney with fine clothing wools of great value; from Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton in New Zealand with hides, skins and wools; from India, where quantities of burlap and gunnies, pig iron and tea were put aboard their ships; from Africa's Gold Coast as well as its West Coast where coca beans, palm oil, mahogany, and even geranium oil is loaded.

Manifests Tell a Story

And so the story of the manifests goes on. These documents, kept in the skipper's private chest while the vessel plows through calm and storm, must show every minute detail regarding ports where cargo was put aboard, what it is, who shipped it, name of consignee, weight of each item, marks on the bales, boxes or packages.

But the freight rates paid for carrying the goods halfway around the world or more are missing. Many manifests have them, but agents tear that part of the manifest off. It does not concern the customs or the privileged number of persons allowed to examine manifests.

Manifests come in various sizes, shapes and styles. Anything goes as long as it tells the story. But they must be legible. Some are "neat as wax" and typewritten as any business house would send out messages to customer or client.

Some Just Scrawled

Others are written by longhand, sometimes a mere scrawl, with corrections and changes making a blotch hard to decipher. Bulky manifests, where ships have called at scores of ports, reveal the contrast between various ship's agents. Some pages are neatly written, some typed, some made by a well-worn carbon sheet—a separate record for cargo put on at each place visited.

The writer has scanned ships' manifests for a quarter century at the port of Boston, from the days before the World War, when the customs boarding officer climbed the tilted ladder from a revenue cutter far down the harbor to obtain a copy of the manifest and rush it ashore, to modern days when the inclination is rather to wait for the boats to dock, and procedure omits sending a manifest to the Custom House until the skipper personally visits that federal office to "enter."

Unfold World Panorama

Inspection of manifests unfolds a touch of world-wide countries, from the aroma of the Orient, intangibly illusive but present, to the chalk-like coating of heavy sheets that leaves a trace on every finger. Manifests of ships from the Far East are bulky. Some are 24 by 18 inches in size with 75 to 100 pages, insured against disarrangement by a long brass rivet. Oriental hands have inscribed the pages in English—no foreign language being acceptable to Uncle Sam on manifests—and the papers have been in the bazaars, counting rooms and wharves of strange lands.

In contrast are the one page of letterhead size manifests, filed by masters of sugar boats or "Johnny schooners" that bring spruce and hemlock down from the Maritime Provinces.

Armchair Travel

All in all, the story of the manifests opens the door of the imagination to dim and distant lands whence comes a marine parade—a bridge of ships.

Imports—a small but significant word. There are Christmas trees on the Yarmouth boats. In come frozen swordfish from Japan, woodpulp from Scandinavian countries, strawberries from Nova Scotia, gold bullion from England, soot from Scotland, sperm oil from Glasgow, coal from Soviet Russia, crude petroleum from Venezuela, wool from Iceland, cotton from Egypt, olives from Italy, cork from Spain, firecrackers from China, teak wood from Bangkok, tin from Penang, tapioca flour from Pasoeroean.

Vessels coming to Boston just now from the Netherland Indies make the long journey around the Cape of Good Hope rather than use the Suez Canal, while military operations are in progress in Ethiopia.

By Panama Canal

From the Far East come ships that cross the Pacific to America's west coast and then pass through the Panama Canal to the Atlantic. Others go west and come via the Suez Canal and the Mediterranean. The latter include round-the-world liners, flying the Stars and Stripes. Then there are the British freighters, including a fleet of motorships and the speedy Japanese steamers which call at all principal ports of both the Atlantic and Pacific seacoasts of the United States.

All this and more is revealed in the story of the manifests. It is, in effect, a study of geography, and always modern. It's Olso, for instance, not Christiana. It's Istanbul rather than Constantinople. It's Leningrad, not St. Petersburg. It's Cobh, not Queenstown.

Then there are the Chinese food delicacies for restaurants and Chinese merchants living in Boston and other large cities.

Bamboo Shoots for Boston

As much as four pages of large size manifests are often devoted to listing these articles for Boston discharge, with half a dozen consignees taking the entire quantity.

Here are found bamboo shoots, dried lily roots, lotus nuts, pickled plums, preserved and canned ginger, fruit sauce, peanut oil, garlic, melons, dried bird's nests, preserved fish, bean sauce, noodles, mussels, lychee nuts, dried flowers and countless other items.

Attached to each manifest is a "curio list," if the crew has purchased any souvenirs at overseas ports. If these are not listed faithfully, customs inspectors are entitled to seize anything omitted from the official list. On these lists are found odd items from everywhere—ebony elephants, oriental rugs, trinkets, canary birds, and items ranging in value from 50 cents to $50. Some of these curio lists contain as many as 500 items, representing the purchases of the officers and crews at foreign ports, souvenirs for families and friends back home.

Auto Inspection Begins on May 1

The regular semiannual automobile equipment inspection will begin Friday, and will continue throughout the month, Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, announced last night. Every motor vehicle in the State is required to undergo inspection at an authorized testing station, every May and September, and, if found to be safe for operation, to be marked with a circular blue sticker on the windshield. Equipment station proprietors have been asked to report to the registry all cars having without a sticker, if the owner does not return within five days to have necessary adjustments made.

Scramble Started In N. H. District As Rogers Withdraws

CONCORD, N. H., April 28 (AP)—Political observers were watching closely today developments in the first New Hampshire Congressional district where there is an "All-Manchester" race on for the Democratic nomination for Congress from that district.

Not for years has there been such a scramble for the nomination. Representative William N. Rogers (D) no sooner decided to seek the United States senatorial nomination than candidates started to announce themselves. Five are listed and more are expected to enter the contest.

Timothy F. O'Connor, Manchester attorney; Alphonse Roy, executive councilor, and Edward S. Lambert are already formally announced. Two others are candidates by virtue of announcement by friends. They are Dr. James J. Power, former member of the Governor's Council, and County Solicitor John J. Sheehan.

So far no Democrat outside of Manchester has indicated he would enter the contest.

Boom in Building In Hartford Area Following Flood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., April 28—To the damage caused by the recent floods is attributed the current upward trend of the building industry in this city. According to Building Supervisor William J. Ennis, the abnormal volume of electrical and building reconstruction, although not wholly indicative, is a fair basis for ascertaining the amount of damage in the flooded area.

Permits for electrical and building repair, and construction issued this month aggregate nearly $400,000. With the authorized electrical repair cost totaling $170,627—nearly six times the value of electrical permits issued for the month of March—permits issued this month had reached 508 by April 22. Total estimated cost of construction, including current construction and flood replacement, has already doubled.

Fuller Urges Votes for Landon

The strong and still important political support of former Gov. Alvan T. Fuller was thrown today behind the candidacy of Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas. Breaking a long silence Mr. Fuller urged all Republicans and nonregistered voters in the Commonwealth to write in the name of Governor Landon on their ballot blanks in today's primaries.

Although all Republican delegates to the convention in June will go unpledged, Governor Fuller stated that a strong showing of votes for Landon would be a mandate from the people for the delegates to support the Kansan. Of especial interest to the voters of the Commonwealth, thinks Mr. Fuller, is the comparison which he makes between the Governor of Kansas and Calvin Coolidge. He sees in the Midwestern Governor the same support of fundamentals and belief in the Constitution that made the former President almost an American legend.

Even before the strong boost by ex-Governor Fuller, Governor Landon was looked upon as a strong favorite by politicians of the State. The various Landon organizations throughout the State and the support given him by a number of Bay State newspapers have made his name stand outlined from the confused picture in which most of the Republican candidates find themselves at the moment

Twenty-Five Pay Fines As Gambling Habitues

Twenty-five men pleaded guilty in Suffolk Superior Court today to being where gambling instruments were found, and paid a fine of $5 each. That is, a number of defendants paid their own fines. For those without funds an unidentified man paid the amounts assessed by Judge John M. Gibbs.

The line up was the result of a raid by Boston police on a house in Lancaster Street, West End, on March 20.

In and About Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We wouldn't know just who it was, but somebody went to work and figured it all out, and then, for the benefit of those who might be interested, announced that the average woman buys herself at least 24 pairs of silk stockings a year. Now somehow or other we seem to think that this estimate is mild . . . for we know that our personal quota is way above this figure. And this fact leaves us in more or less of a quandary, because we can't just figure out whether it means that we're an above or below average woman! Anyhow we do know that it was by no means merely plain desire that prompted all our stocking purchases . . . it was nothing less than absolute necessity. Because most of our stockings were, sooner or later, of the "hit and run" variety. That is, a garter hit them . . . and they ran! And the process was usually so sudden and entirely unexpected as far as time and place were concerned, that we knew they were caused by sheer lack of resistance (on the part of the stocking, not us). Yet there seemed to be little we could do about it, except replace them.

* * *

The "Kneelast"

However, we are now entering what promises to be a new era, as far as the life of our stockings is concerned . . . with "Kneelast," the fairly new Vanity Fair hosiery that caught our attention and seemed to answer our requirements. Because of its patented "Lastex" feature, which is somewhat of a shock absorber that neutralizes all the pull from a garter, the strain is taken off the delicate silken strands, which adds considerably to the life of the stockings . . . to say nothing of one's clothes allowance!

And in the three weeks' try-out we've given Kneelast, we report a clean score . . . no hits, no runs, no errors. Furthermore, we're no longer a victim of that "frustrated" feeling that often comes with knowing that just to give in to the natural desire (or necessity) to kneel down, bend or stoop (and with two youngsters in the family, it sometimes seems that our days are literally made up of these three movements!), will result in a run.

As every woman knows, the greatest strain on hosiery is at the knees, and that's where the Lastex resiliency comes in and absorbs the strain . . . hence the name, Kneelast, we presume. We'll admit that this hosiery does cost a bit more than the average . . . $1.15 and $1.35 . . . but our common sense tells us that the longer wear that we're apparently going to get will offset this additional sum, and along with this eventual economy we also have comfort, freedom, and better fit. Kneelast comes in three lengths, short, medium and tall. But that's not all, for there are also three widths as well . . . for slender, medium and heavy legs. You'll probably find them in your shop around the corner, as well as at Filene's, where they've recently opened a new Vanity Fair shop, right on the street floor.

* * *

It's Rubber Lined

There comes a time in practically every traveling woman's life when she is confronted with the fact that the bottle of skin freshner or toilet water that she tucked ever so carefully into the suitcase has leaked out onto her new silk blouse. Or the tooth paste cap has come unscrewed in some unknown manner, and the tooth paste is now frothing around as a bit of unwanted trimming on the sheer blue crepe! Such predicaments are easily avoided with the acquisition of a small but roomy traveling case we saw at Chandler's. It's made of colored silk moire, and the rubber lining and zipper fastening add to its security. It ought to make a good beach item this summer . . . around a dollar.

* * *

Fur-Felt Softie

We came across the cutest hat at C. Crawford Hollidge's recently. Still, maybe you wouldn't call it a hat, because it's really more of a tam or a beret—but they call it a fur-felt softie, . . . which may give you a rough idea. It's quite nautical looking, being cut like a sailor's cap, and can be worn at particularly acute angles. For town or country wear, and you'll probably be more interested in it when you hear that it won't rain-spot! Dark colors as well as pastels. And, if we remember correctly, it was only $2.95, which fact will probably let you have it in two or three different colors.

* * *

The Half-Hat

And speaking of hats, we now have with us the hat that is hooked together on your head . . . or rather, the "half-hat." That is, it exposes a lot of the head in the back, an effect that may have to grow on you, but to which we're already accustomed, having worn a lot of those absurd Katy Hepburn stocking hats that Jay's used to have, that were minus tops. Off the head these half-hats look like a plain collar of flat belting. And it folds up like a hanky, so it can go along with you when you travel. But once it's on your head, it assumes an entirely different appearance, and will make you look decidedly Priscilla-y with its demure bonnet effect, or angelic, with its halo effect. You take your choice, for $2.95 at Jordan's. In black, navy or brown . . . all trimmed with white.

* * *

They're Worth While

Honorable mention to the peasant linen bridge sets at T. D. Whitney's. A 36-inch cloth with plenty of gay peasant embroidery, and four napkins for $2.25. Gorgeous coloring. Those dainty hankies at Murray's Town Shop with rows of hollyhocks embroidered in the corners in such a way that they stand right out and look real. The huge chiffon handkerchiefs that are shown in every shop are being worn with daytime clothes, pulled through your belt! From 50 cents up. Flannel pocketbooks at Slattery's bag counter . . . with good strong handles . . . $3.

J. T.

Police Cruisers On New Wave Band

Boston's 60-odd police cruising cars today were receiving all their radio orders on the new ultra-high frequency wave band which is now being used for most police radio communication. The new Boston police call is W1XAO, operating temporarily on 35.6 megacycles, or nine meters. It will probably be designed permanently to this frequency.

As shortwaves are located on the radio dial below the radiocast band, so in turn the ultra-shorts are located below the shortwaves. Their chief value is that they cover certain well-defined areas very thoroughly with little power.

WPGV, the temporary radio station installed by the General Electric Company at no cost to the city to demonstrate police communication, was discontinued late yesterday afternoon. This station operated on the regular police shortwave frequency of 1712 kilocycles, or 175 meters, immediately below the radiocast band.

Although only one side of the ultra-shortwave police radio circuit is operating now, that from headquarters to the cruising cars, every police car has a transmitting set. While these sets are not now being used, they will go on the air from the cars about June 15. Station 9 in Roxbury, of course, is operating two-way since it was between there and Back Bay headquarters that the experimental two-way circuit was originally set up to demonstrate two-way radio.

Electricians announce they have just about finished a $350,000 underground telephone cable job which runs from headquarters to each of the division headquarters stations. Thus each station can hear the dispatcher from headquarters by wire while the cars are receiving the bulletins at the same time over the radio. Every division except Station 17 in West Roxbury is connected by cable and Station 17 will be linked in several weeks.

When all division stations are linked by cable to headquarters, a division captain, in order to contact one of his own district cars, will speak over the cable line which will be transferred onto the radio at headquarters and go out over the air to the car in question. To answer through its own transmitter the car will speak to a special receiving point which in turn will be linked by cable to headquarters. Only one receiving point is established now, though eventually there may be five receiving points.

Goodwin Makes New Pedestrian

"It will be a long time before he gets a chance to drive a car legally. He can exercise the privilege of a pedestrian for a while and do a little sidestepping and dodging himself."

Thus spoke Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin today, announcing the suspension of the driving license today of Herman L. Pinkus of Chelsea, who appealed a finding of guilty and a $50 fine April 22 in the Chelsea court on a charge of driving so as to endanger.

Pinkus' appearance in the Chelsea court, according to Mr. Goodwin, was his seventeenth for violations of the automobile laws. On 14 arraignments, the Registrar said, Pinkus paid fines totaling $112.

WPA Funds of $22,911 Allotted to Four Towns

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP)—Representative Casey (D) of Massachusetts, said yesterday he had been informed by the Works Progress Administration that $22,911 had been allotted to four central Massachusetts towns for flood rehabilitation work.

To the town of Ashburnham a total of $13,353 was awarded, of which $7749 was to be expended for road repairs and $5604 for re-laying culverts and filling washouts. The town of Lancaster was awarded $2774 for reconstruction of the Still River road; Sturbridge was given $880¢ for reconstruction of county roads, while Boylston received $752 for road repairs.

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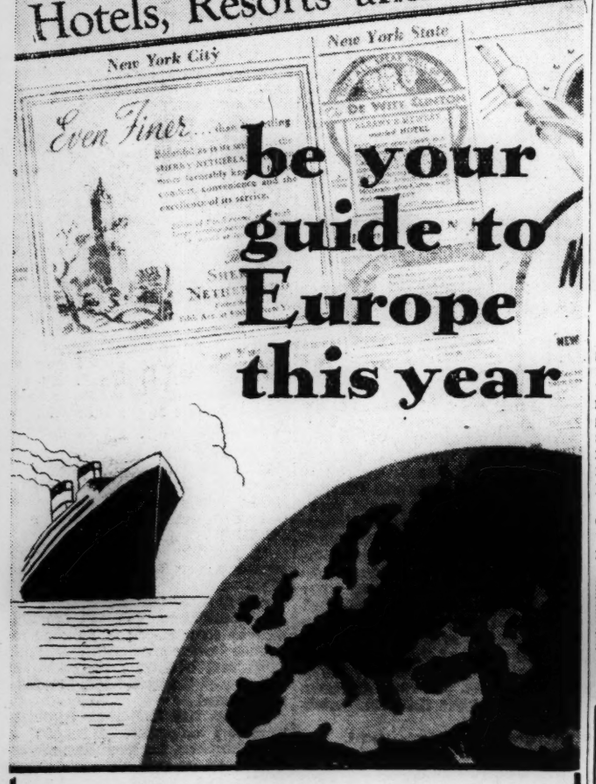

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The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	**'The Monitor Views the News'**	Special program; sketches,	Jimmie Farrell, songs	Hits and Encores; talks; music
5:15	Marla Forbes, songs	speakers	Earl Lawrence, baritone	Hits and Encores; talks; music
5:30	"The Singing Lady"; sketch	Manhattan Guardsman	Churchill Downs, sketch	Hits and Encores; talks; music
5:45	Little Orphan Annie; sketch	"Checker Board"; variety	'Dick Tracy"; sketch	Hits and Encores; talks; music
6:00	News; Journal; speaker	News; Jack Ingersoll	Yankee News Service	Benay Venuta, songs; orch.
6:15	Captain Tim's Story	Terry and Ted; sketch	"News of Youth"	Male quartet; pianists
6:30	News; political talk; sports	Bright Spot; recordings	Scores; Ray Jones, songs	'Secret Agent X-9'; sketch
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Jay Wesley's Sport Review	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	Sports reports; solcist
7:00	"Easy Aces"; comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"; sketch	Musical Moments	Yankee News Service
7:15	Political speaker	**"Human Side of the News"**	Soloists; popular orchestra	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
7:30	Lum and Abner; songs	After-Dinner Revue; vocalist,	Kate Smith; Miller's Orchestra	Saving Golf Strokes
7:45	Nature League sketch	"Strange As It Seems"	**Boake Carter, news comment**	Dick Stabili's Orch; M. Dow-
8:00	Crime Clues: Spencer Dean	Leo Reisman and orchestra;	"Lazy Dan, the Minstrel	ney; carnival
8:15	serial dramatic sketch	soloists; Phillips Lord	Man"; comedy; orchestra	Harry Rodgers, organist
8:30	Edgar Guest in Welcome	Wayne King and his dance	**Ken Murray; Phil Regan,**	"Jazz Nocturne"; soloists;
8:45	Valley; soloists; sketch; or.	orchestra; vocalist	**tenor; Morgan's Orchestra**	popular orchestra
9:00	Ben Bernie and All the Lads;	**"Vox Pop—The Voice of the**	Caravan; Walter O'Keefe;	M. I. T. combined musical
9:15	Benny Rubin; vocal trio	**People"; sidewalk interviews**	Casa Loma Orch.; soloists	clubs
9:30	**Eastman School Symphony**	Nickelodeon; comedy songs	**Fred Waring and His Pen-**	World Parade; Upton Close
9:45	**Orchestra and Chorus, dir-**	with Sylvia Clark	**sylvanians; soloists**	News Service
10:00	**ection of Howard Hanson;**	Eddie Dowling; Ray Dooley;	"Radio Parties at Pickfair";	Mario Braggiotti Orchestra
10:15	**American music**	Benny Goodman's Orchestra	guest soloists; orchestra	Mario Braggiotti Orchestra
10:30	WBZA Players group	Roy Campbell's Royalists	**Dramatizations of the News;**	Kyser and Karelin Dance Or-
10:45	Dorothy Lamour, songs	"Salute" program	Spotlight Revue; variety	chestra
11:00	Reports; news; Joe Rines	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
11:15	and his dance orchestra	Sport review; recordings	Meyer Davis's Orchestra	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
11:30	Ruby Newman's Orchestra	Earl Hines' Orchestra	Charlie Barnet's Orchestra	Freddy Martin's Orchestra
11:45	Ruby Newman's Orchestra	Jesse Crawford, organist	Charlie Barnet's Orchestra	Freddy Martin's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Network and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WBZ, "Hymns of All Churches."
9:00 WAAB (WABC — Columbia), "Dear Columbia"; fan mail program.
9:30 WORL (920kc), Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns; readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Army Band concert.
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; orchestra and singers.
2:00 WEEI, NBC Music Guild.
2:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air: "The Much-Fought-For Gran Chaco."
3:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Rochester Civic Orchestra concert.
3:00 WNAC, Red Sox-Chicago baseball game, Fred Hoey, reporter.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
6:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Olympic Prospects," William Slater, Olympic Committee.
8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Cavalcade of America: sketch; soloists; orch.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), "One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch from San Francisco.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Willie and Eugene Howard; Fifi D'Orsay; orch.
8:15 WMEX (WMCA — Intercity), "Five Star Final"; news dramatizations.
8:30 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), George Burns and Gracie Allen, comedians; Milton Watson, tenor; Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Lavender and Old Lace"; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Lily Pons, soprano; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), "Town Hall Tonight"; Fred Allen and company; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Concert Hour, NBC Orchestra directed by Cesare Sodero.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), "Gang Busters"; G-Men sketch.
10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Your Hit Parade"; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Whirligig; variety program with Showmen Quartet and Harold Anderson's Orchestra.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:30	WBZ	990kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc
6:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

12:30	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
5:30	W1XAL	11.79mc

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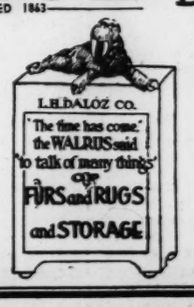

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Relief Grants By State Urged In Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., April 28—a definite plan for State grants to towns and cities for financing of relief—something Connecticut has never countenanced—has emerged for public discussion out of the deliberations of a state commission studying Connecticut's pauper laws.

In two public hearings, the commission, which set itself first to the problem of the State's antiquated settlement laws, has heard discussion of a system of state grants in aid to towns. It is argued by social workers and by some public relief officials who have attended the hearings that the settlement laws could be dropped and each town made responsible for the paupers within its borders if the State took over part of the burden of relief.

State Grants Urged

Miss Eleanor H. Little, secretary of the Connecticut Emergency Relief Commission and former director of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration program in the State, advocated at a hearing Monday a state-grant program modeled on the FERA system of grants to towns.

She said the State should give at least a third of local relief expenditures but not more than half. The town selectmen and city relief officials, Miss Little said, should be left in charge of administering relief, with the advice of local committees in which the State Welfare Department would have the right to name one or two members.

Qualified Personnel

The state, Miss Little suggested, could insist on qualified personnel, adequate relief standards and good bookkeeping through its power to withhold grants. This was the method of the FERA, which resulted in placing trained social workers in many towns.

It would be a "waste of time" to argue for assumption by the State of the whole burden of relief, Miss Little said, since that would be "so out of keeping with Connecticut's way of thinking."

Miss Little complimented the Connecticut town selectmen on the way they had risen to the emergency of the depression. She and members of her staff said there are many towns where relief is adequately and competently administered by local officials.

Dr. Charles G. Chakerian, secretary and consultant of the commission, said Connecticut towns and cities now spend about $12,000,000 a year in relief and the State spends about $3,000,000. If the relief burden does not change and the State assumes half of the local costs, the State would need $4,500,000 a year more than it now spends.

Stumbling Block Seen

Where, asked Attorney John H. King, member of the commission and law clerk of the General Assembly Judiciary Committee, would the money come from. Mr. King said that would be the first question asked by the Legislature and might prove the stumbling block of the program.

The social workers were reluctant to attack this question. Pressed by Mr. King, Miss Little said she felt a sales tax would be necessary to raise the sum.

In the last General Assembly session, a proposal for a sales tax to finance state relief to towns caused one of the major battles. The whole program went down to defeat on the sales tax issue.

State Democratic Organization Wins Out in Connecticut

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 28 (AP)—Connecticut organization Democrats scored smashing victories last night in the party's town caucuses which were held to name about 1000 delegates to the spring convention at New Haven May 15 and 16. Bitter battles were fought, however, in New London and Bridgeport.

Democratic leaders focused their attention on the significance of the New London victory and the effect it would have on the threatened fight over the post of national committeeman.

The New London group headed by Dr. John C. Satti, Secretary of State, has indicated it would approve Paul H. Connery of Norwalk for the national committeeman post now held by Archibald McNeil. In 1932, Mr. McNeil was prominent in the faction which unsuccessfully fought to have Connecticut's delegation support Mr. Roosevelt for the presidential nomination.

The New London delegates endorsed the renomination of President Roosevelt, however, along with many other of the State's cities and towns.

Housing Show To Open June 13

The Boston edition of the National Housing Show, which has aroused interest in better housing this winter in 10 cities of the country, will be open to the public on June 13 at Mechanics Hall, it was announced by John J. Mally, local Federal Housing chief today.

Assisted by the Federal Housing Administration, the Boston Better Housing Committee will sponsor the show. Perhaps the most colorful feature of the many exhibits will be the "talking towers" of the FHA, tall clindical pylons from which broadcasts to spectators will be made periodically.

"As a stimulus to the construction, modernization and equipment business of Boston and vicinity, I know of no better way than this home show, where everything pertaining to the home can be seen under one roof," said John F. Malley, state director of the FHA today.

No Game; Someone Forgot to Buy Ball

By the Associated Press

Quincy, Mass., April 28

THE opening baseball game between Quincy High School and Dedham had to be called off today.

Just before game time it was discovered that the school committee had forgotten to appropriate money to pay the umpire and buy baseballs.

'Coolidge Cradle' Auction Barred To Avert Fraud

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., April 28 (AP)—A tiny old-fashioned cradle, in which Calvin Coolidge may or may not have been rocked as a baby, will not go on the auction block next week at a sale of the former President's furnishings.

Because he has been unable to determine whether Mr. Coolidge occupied the cradle, which was made by the father, Col. John Coolidge, and to prevent the piece from falling into the hands of unscrupulous persons, Auctioneer George H. Bean told the Associated Press today he had withdrawn it. The auction will take place May 7 at Smith School.

"I do not want patrons of the auction who might live at a distance from Northampton to be disappointed, to say nothing of the loss and expense they might be put to, should they attend the sale," said Mr. Bean.

"Nor do I want the cradle to fall into the hands of some unscrupulous persons who might pass it off on the strength of published stories."

Belmont Golf Club Foreclosure Stands Under Court Ruling

Judge A. E. Pinanski of Suffolk Superior Court refused today to set aside the foreclosure sale of the Belmont Spring Country Club, a golf course and buildings, which property covers parts of Lexington, Arlington and Belmont.

Judge Pinanski dismissed the suit brought by James J. Walsh of Lexington, a bondholder of the club, against the State Street Trust Company, Charles J. Draper, Theodore K. Babcock and Belmont Spring, Inc.

The suit alleged that during the foreclosure sale, held recently, Mr. Draper and Mr. Babcock agreed to stop bidding in order that Belmont Spring, Inc., a real estate concern, could purchase the property at a low rate. The bank is trustee for the club.

The grounds of the Country Club will now be used for a real estate development.

Graves Ouster Headed for Courts

James M. Swift, chief counsel for Dr. S. Monroe Graves, ousted Wellesley school superintendent, definitely indicated today he expected to take Dr. Graves's case to court when certain legal technicalities have been overcome. The school superintendent was discharged after a series of hearings by the Wellesley school committee, whose members are Isaac Sprague Jr., Mrs. L. Sherman Adams and Robert A. B. Cook.

An old law was amended, in 1934 to make it possible for persons discharged in this manner to seek legal redress, and this would be the first case heard under the amendment.

The "unfairness" of the school committee during the whole procedure was criticized this morning by Mr. Swift, who said he would amplify on this charge later in the week.

Dr. Graves's dismissal was based on 13 charges brought by the committee. These included alleged failure to make public education in Wellesley a continuous process from lower to higher schools; failure to co-operate with the committee and to deal frankly with this body; the belief that some other person could carry out the committee's policies and desires more successfully; lack of leadership, failure to supervise properly and other defects.

The committee has denied that the discharge was motivated by animosity. It has also declined to discuss who will be Dr. Graves's successor.

Dr. Graves was supported during the hearings by prominent educators, college presidents, school superintendents and professors. A so-called "committee of 50" Wellesley citizens presented a petition signed by 2600 persons to protest his ousting. The school committee has since declared that 662 names were not on the voting list and that more than 100 signers were not 18 years old. This leaves almost 2000 people who are backing the superintendent who has headed Wellesley schools for 22 years.

Communists Plan Rally on Common

Urging workers of Boston to "unite against hunger and unemployment, against war and Fascism," a printed hand bill distributed by the Communist Party of Boston announces a mass rally on May 1, on the Charles Street mall of the Boston Common, and later on in the day, a meeting in Ruggles Hall, Roxbury. Because of the barrage of missiles hurled at Communist marchers on May 1, last year, the annual march will probably not be repeated, according to Benjamin Goodman and William Goldston, who have announced that Communist leaders have sought no permit to parade through the streets.

The Communist flyer, addressed "To the Citizens of Boston," says in part:

The only organization likely to parade in Boston, however, is the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, who are scheduled to march, flags in hand, from the State House to the Boston Common, which they are to share with the Communists. The two groups will be widely separated, however.

WPA Clears the Way For New Springfield Crosstown Highway

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 28 (AP)—Harry M. Ehrlich, regional WPA director, today notified city officials that the Boston WPA office had given verbal approval to the city's $400,000 crosstown boulevard project and that written confirmation would be received here tomorrow.

This largest project in the city's WPA program had been delayed for weeks until WPA officials were given official assurance the city would complete the highway itself. The WPA project carries the highway only as far as a proposed bridge over Watershops Pond.

Final WPA approval resulted from a recent city council resolution committing the city to construction of the bridge within a reasonable time. Engineers and city officials went into immediate conference today to sign contracts and labor requisitions, and expect the project, which will employ more than 600 men for seven months, will be started next week.

R. I. Delegation Hopes to Keep Constellation

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP)—Hope was expressed in the Rhode Island congressional delegation today that the Frigate Constellation would remain at Newport by virtue of non-action on the part of the Senate Naval Committee.

Nearly two months have passed since a delegation of Baltimore citizens demanded at a committee hearing that the ship, now nearing 200 years old, be brought back to the city in which she was constructed. It was said at the committee rooms today that body had not discussed the plan since the hearing.

Transfer of the vessel from her present station at the Newport Naval Training Station was proposed in a resolution introduced by Senator Tydings (D-Md.), a member of the naval affairs committee.

Rhode Island's Senators, Metcalf and Garry, backed up by Newport citizens, argued against the shift. Noting that both the Rhode Island Senators are members of the naval committee, members of the state delegation expressed belief the Tydings measure would be shelved. The same fate appeared to be in store for Senator Metcalf's bill providing that the ship be retained at Newport as a naval museum.

Baltimoreans argued at the hearing that inasmuch as the vessel was constructed and fitted out at Baltimore in 1798, and every member of her first crew except the captain was from Baltimore, she should be returned to that city to be maintained as a patriotic shrine.

Rhode Islanders replied that her deteriorated condition made it dangerous to move her, and that her inspirational value made her an asset at the naval training station.

Warehouses Being Emptied

Well-filled warehouses are being emptied to supply the demand of manufacturers and business interests for raw materials and finished products brought here from overseas.

A lull in arrival of ships found no corresponding let-down in demand for goods. Importers had brought large quantities of goods in recently, put them in bonded warehouses, and now withdraw them for consumption, paying the customs duty.

This was revealed today by Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs, in figures showing $514,783 worth of goods withdrawn from warehouses for consumption this past week against only $171,529 for the same time a year ago. This brought up the collection of duties to $520,330, contrasted with $387,933 a year ago.

Because of the lull in receipts of goods, value of imports for consumption for the week was $2,151,145, the first time in months it was lower than a year ago. Wool imports of the week added 2,507,154 pounds to the heavy influx this season, which is now up to 91,957,661 pounds for the current fiscal year.

Self-Help Students Have Highest Rating

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., April 28 (AP)—The scholastic achievement of self-help students as a group is unequalled by students with greater leisure time at Smith College, according to an article in the Smith College weekly issued yesterday. Sunnyside, a self-help house, the article said, has the highest scholastic rating on the campus.

To Appear in Jordan Hall Recitals

Actual Performance Photograph by Richard Tucker — Hans Wiener

In "Gnomus," From His Ballet, "Pictures at an Exhibition" (Moussorgsky-Ravel), Which Is on His Program for Thursday Evening and Saturday Afternoon

What's Going On in the Arts

John P. Benson

AT THE Guild of Boston Artists are shown oil paintings by John P. Benson. All the subjects pertain to the sea and ships.

Mr. Benson (not to be confused with his brother Frank, painter and etcher) is one of the few marine painters of this vicinity who manage not to become stereotyped. He seems to be interested in his subject in a number of ways; now it is ships, now moods of the sea, now peaceful seacoast views. At the Guild, we may observe how engrossed he becomes once he has selected the subject of the day, and how he strains to depict it in its full qualification. We see the ships following the seas in fair weather and rough; the waters swell, darken, pound.

Of particular interest are some seacoast views. That of "North Haven" is especially attractive. We find that Mr. Benson discovers the salient line, the characterizing color, and that he handles the landscape with breadth.

Boston Art Club

The Businessmen's Art Club is exhibiting at the Boston Art Club. The walls are covered with paintings done in leisure moments by performers who turn to the arts as a form of play or relaxation. The line of demarcation which falls between professional and amateur is not always easily discerned. Some of the exhibitors at the Art Club might well join professional ranks. On the whole, however, the exhibits run toward a conventional type of depiction, part impressionist, part realist.

For us the more interesting feature in a business men's show is the subject matter. It is invariably arcadian, idyllic, removed. For the man at the desk, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., there is nothing more beautiful than deep woodlands, winding streams, the spread of a chestnut tree in full bloom. How eager he is to escape man, and all the enmeshing features of everyday life. He evades the solemn, seeks the reposeful and irresponsible.

The business man who, in his factory or store, has the last word in ventilation, illumination and electrical apparatus, holds here to the old-fashioned sentiment, to outmoded methods. Somehow the impulse which drives him to experiment in business with fresh methods lies dormant when he dabbles with brush and pigment. D. A.

Boston Dance Notes

CORRECTION: Herbert MacDonald, who has written the music for some of Edouard du Buron's new dances, is not a baritone, as stated recently in this column. He is a composer-accompanist, one of the few, if not the only one in Boston, to represent that new musical profession. John B. Metcalf is the baritone who will sing in accompaniment to the "Three Pictures (The Tower of Babel)." Mr. du Buron's recital will take place in the Repertory Theater on Wednesday evening, May 6.

Pauline Chellis, in her recital at the Repertory Theater this evening, will appear in two duo-dances with José Limon and in several solos. Mr. Limon, guest-artist from the Humphrey-Weidman Group, will also appear in solo dances. The group dance, "Cauldron," in three parts—Conflict, Contest and Combat—suggests the seething turbulence of modern times. "Young Girls in a Garden (a trio)" is after Marie Laurençin. The program is entirely new.

Hans Wiener, a prolific choregrapher, is offering many new dances in his forthcoming programs, Thursday evening, April 30, and Saturday afternoon, May 2, at Jordan Hall. The selections from his suite, "Pictures at an Exhibition" (Moussorgsky), first produced at the Pops last spring, are being repeated by request. Mr. Wiener will be assisted by his Dance Group, and his associate, Brilhart, will be assisted by the Studio Group. There will be some alterations in the program of Saturday, when lighter pieces will be added or substituted for the benefit of the children.

Miriam Winslow is imparting sequential order to her pupils' recital by presenting the pupils in dances sketching a girl's life from childhood through the teens to the young-lady stage. She herself will also dance, as will members of her Concert Group. Her recital to be at the Repertory Theater, Saturday afternoon and evening, May 2.

That afternoon (May 2) Pauline Chellis will present her pupils in a technique-demonstration at her studio. Tickets may be obtained without charge, on request.

Saturday evening, May 9, seems now to mark the close of the recital season, when Boris Novikoff and his company of Boston dancers, will perform, a "Radio-Television Ballet" and several shorter dances whose titles also indicate a modern flavor. Thus—"Lever-Hand-Spike (machine dance)"; "Technocracy Art"; Prosperity Dance." Mr. Novikoff is a ballet master. M. L.

Boston Stage Notes

CONTINUING plays on Boston stages are "Tobacco Road," in its third week at the Plymouth, and "Storm Child," in its second week at the Copley.

Merton Hodge's comedy, "The Wind and the Rain," will be presented by the Harvard Dramatic Club at the Peabody Playhouse on Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Announcement is still awaited of the final play of the Theater Guild's Boston subscription season.

Gardens Will Aid Vermont's Needy

By the Associated Press

Montpelier, Vt., April 28

NEEDY families in Vermont will raise their own vegetables this year, Harry W. Witters, State Relief Administrator, reported today.

In announcing approval of a garden project under direction of the Vermont Federal Relief Administration, Mr. Witters said 9500 families took part in a similar project last year and raised produce valued at $707,000.

Connecticut Maps Triple Plan To Curtail Highway Accidents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., April 28—An attack on the problem of street and highway accidents through local committees, given help and guidance by Gov. Wilbur L. Cross's Commission on Street and Highway Safety, was outlined for Connecticut yesterday.

The commission, which has been considering the problem of automobile accidents from the broad viewpoint of the State, submitted an outline of suggested action for local safety committees. Local committees have been formed in 16 towns and others will be organized.

The attack will be along three fronts,—law enforcement, engineering and education—according to the commission's program, made public by Chairman Samuel H. Fisher.

Courtesy Suggested

Under law enforcement is the recommendation that local committees seek "a certainty of apprehension, prosecution and conviction" in serious violations of motor vehicle laws. The commission suggests "courteous treatment in cases of minor, heedless infractions," but no favoritism. It recommends the infliction of many small fines which should not be remitted.

Training of police officers in an understanding of traffic problems is urged with the added thought that all policemen should understand that they are responsible for traffic law infringements, whether or not they are assigned to traffic work.

Advantages of a motorcycle patrol during the spring, summer and fall, are suggested as worthy of local study.

Reveal Responsibility

Along the general line of law enforcement, Mayor Jasper McLevy of Bridgeport, present at the meeting when the outline was presented, declared that an impartial survey of each community should reveal where responsibility for lax enforcement lies. If it is at city hall, in the police station, in the prosecutors office, or elsewhere, said Bridgeport's Socialist mayor, the public should be told about it. "Then we'll get results," he said.

Under engineering, the governor's commission suggests that surveys be made of problems presented by both pedestrian and automobile traffic. Sidewalk facilities, mass movements of pedestrians from schools and factories, facilities for loading and unloading of buses should be studied, it suggests.

High School Crbises

Under education, the commission makes the definite recommendation that local committees seek adoption of regular high school courses in safe driving. An outline of a course that would teach high school seniors and juniors how to drive a car and how to drive it safely, with actual practice behind the wheel, has been drawn up by the State Department of Education at the commission's request.

Classes or schools for instruction of automobile drivers are suggested as especially applicable to commercial fleet operators, factory and large office employees, offenders who may be required to attend as part of their sentences for violations and for the general public. Women's groups have been arranged already for instruction.

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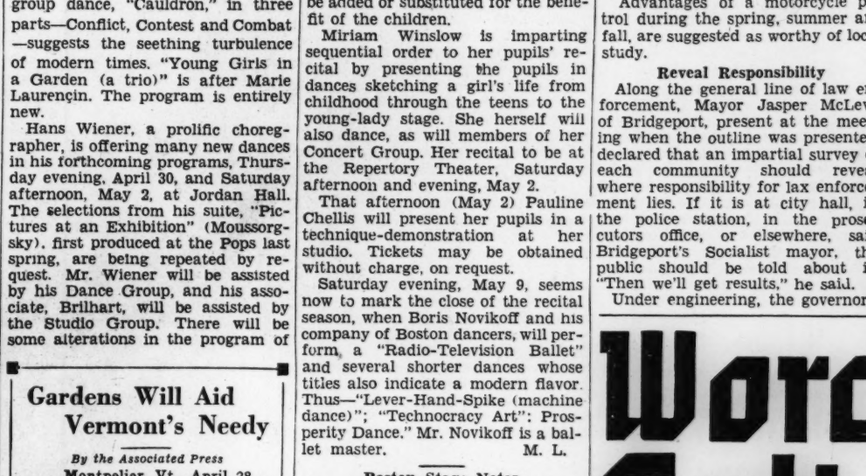

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Community a Textbook

Canada a Thrilling Land to Pickering Boys

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN Pickering College, a residential school for boys of high school age, an experiment of great promise is being carried out. In this school, about 30 miles north of Toronto, Ontario, Can., the boys have set out to study the community as a basis for their social studies. Although this approach to the various academic subjects is familiar to progressive schools in the United States, it is said to be one of the first attempts in Canada to depart from the traditional type of curriculum patterned more or less after the English schools.

The boys started the study last year and the experiment has so vitalized the interest in school work and has tended to make the boys so much more observant of the things nearest them that the plan is now being expanded, according to the headmaster, Joseph McCulley. It marks a departure from the traditional educational views in Canada which seem still dominated by the English ideas of Eton and Harrow.

Breaking away from the formal and classical type of curriculum which assumes that all boys going to high school will continue on to the universities, Pickering College now attempts to supplement its cultural studies with a broad and practical study of things closely related to actual life. It is an effort to evolve an individual type of training which shall be neither English nor American but native to Canada's own genius.

First-Hand Observation

Boys began to look about them in the immediate community to see what was going on there, what kind of roads they had, what kind of land, what the people were doing, how they were making a living. They looked into each function of the local government of the town of Newmarket, inspected the water supply system, the two factories where leather and furniture are being made.

In short, they developed an understanding from first-hand observation of the society and the community as it exists around them, becoming intensely interested in everyday living, which seemed much more vital to them than the "five more pages" assigned from a textbook. From these actual contacts and studies were evolved all kinds of lessons in history, geography, civics and government which assumed a new vital significance.

On one of their trips one day the boys discovered that the road about a mile from the school was the old military highway laid out by the first Governor. Why was it a military road? When was it first established? This led to what in the old terminology would be called "history," for the highway dated back to a time shortly after the Revolutionary War when there was fear of invasion from the new American Republic to the South. Why was there a Revolutionary War? What was the past and present relation between the United States and Canada? What were the treaties? The familiar highway, formerly traveled unthinkingly, now became the springboard for no end of investigation and study into local history, later developing an international aspect.

Another time, five miles away on the sandy flats, it was learned that here had been found a huge anchor. Why should there be an anchor so far from water? Through investigation it was learned that the anchor had been forged at Kingston during the War of 1812 and when being hauled overland on sleds in the dead of winter, the story goes, news came of the close of the war. The anchor, being then of no particular use, was abandoned on the sandy flats. Another concrete object of much interest to boys served as the beginning for further exploration into past history.

The "desert," the name the boys have given the sand dunes near the town, inspired a study of how the early settlers came to this part of the country. Out of this came a study of transportation following the history of the first railroad which ran its spur up from Toronto in the early 1850's. These lively lessons and investigations became far more interesting to the lads than "one more chapter in the textbook for tomorrow."

Taxes Utilities Transportation

The students are gaining an unusual appreciation of that which is basic to all community living, Mr. McCulley said. They understand why taxes are necessary and why everyone must share in the work of a community. Each function investigated, like the water system in the town, or the transportation system was studied on three levels—past, present, and future—thus to give a continuity of human experience.

"This community study now serves as a basis for carrying on further investigations beyond the little town to the whole province of Toronto," said Mr. McCulley. "We expect the method to extend to an ever-widening area leading from the thing of most immediate contact to the larger world outside. We hope some day to set aside a room in one of the school buildings for a 'living museum' in which this first-hand and valuable information will be catalogued and filed. Each new set of boys will build on what has gone before, thus always keeping the projects vital and fresh."

International Awareness

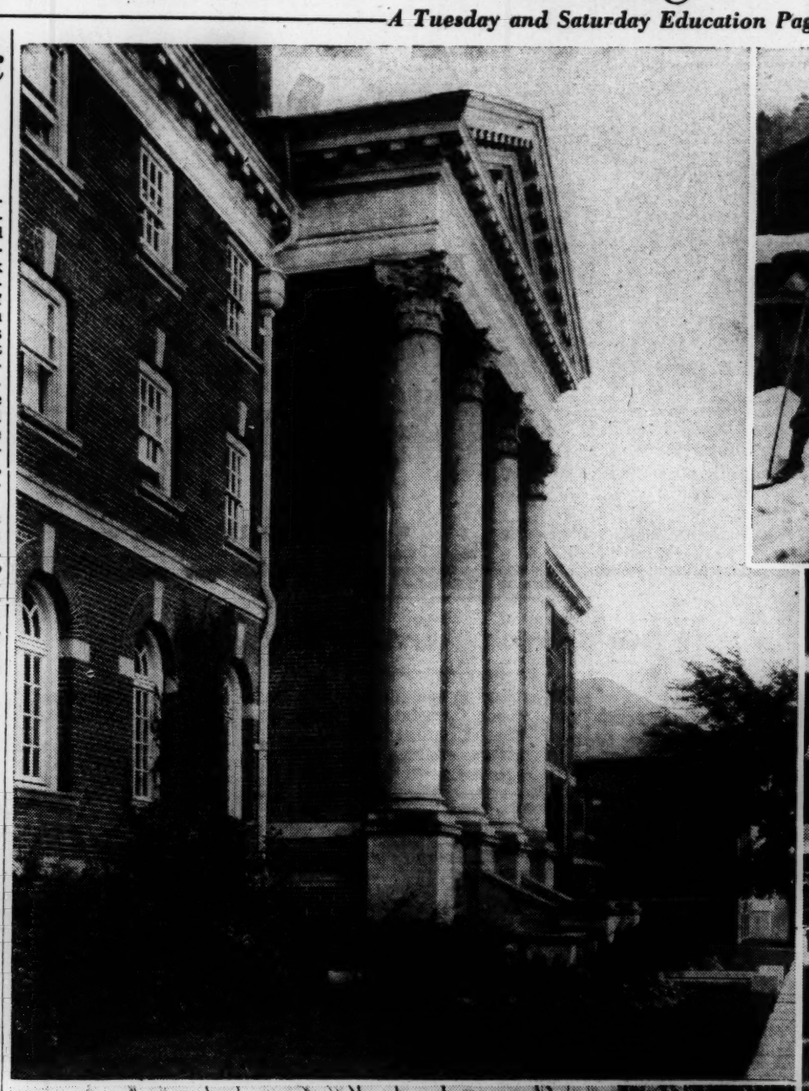
International relations, too, has been a vital subject at Pickering. Having a long Quaker tradition behind it, the college is especially a strong advocate of international peace, and has a tolerance for the other fellow's point of view which has resulted in respect for individual opinion, the headmaster said. Current events are therefore an actual part of every study in the school. Discussions in the classroom of controversial subjects are freely allowed.

Recognizing the fact that not all graduates of Pickering are going on to universities, a vocational department is established with one staff member giving most of his time to talking over vocational openings and various types of work for which a boy may be naturally fitted.

To get entirely away from the school and its whole environment, the boys with the staff members make a trip, in the depths of winter, to the Muskoka district in northern Ontario for a week's winter camping. They live in log cabins and follow ski trails. It is a completely new experience for most of them. They get experience in "roughing it," and in a certain "camaraderie," all of which helps in character building.

Mr. McCulley believes that the informality of the winter camp does much for the boys which is truly educative. He looks at education not as a process of "hammering in" of a series of facts, but rather the bringing out of capacities, innate and inherent, in every individual. Through the development of the individual to social living and group life comes the truly cultured and educated person, he maintains. "Education is not mechanical," he said. "It is an active, vital thing to be viewed in terms, not of subjects, but of children and their lives."

M. R. Z.



Pickering College, a Progressive School for Boys of Secondary School Grade at Newmarket, Ont., Can. Upper Left—Entrance of Main Hall. Lower—An Uphill Trek, Ski Trail. Right: Upper—One of the Cabins in the Winter Camp. Center—Work Shop. Lower—At the Winter Camp in the North Woods, Studying the Map Before a Ski Trek

Yenching's College Of Public Affairs

The departments of economics, sociology, and political science at Yenching University, Peiping, China are organized as a College of Public Affairs. Under this heading, Yenching University is creating courses in rural co-operatives, county government, and social organization.

The college co-operates closely with the Research Institute of Nankai University, a government institution, and the Mass Education Movement, of which Dr. Y. C. James Yen is leader. Graduate students will spend a year in field work at Ting Hsien, Dr. Yen's center, before taking up their own work in rural reconstruction.

Closely allied to this phase of modern college studies are the courses given at Yenching in ceramics and tanning. Journalism is attracting other Chinese students.

The interdenominational merger in higher education from which Yenching University grew to a present enrollment of more than 800 students using a modern educational plant specialized in training teachers for the schools of China. This phase of work is still important, yet more than half of Yenching's more recent graduates are at work outside the schools, in a variety of professions and vocations that indicate the scope of Chinese progress.

"Our graduates are not often among the unemployed," reports President John Leighton Stuart, who adds that in some phases of work the university cannot supply the calls that come to it.

Yenching is one of eleven institutions of higher learning in China represented in the United States by the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Mathematics As Logic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The study of mathematics should be made more analytical and less by rote in the opinion of Dr. William D. Reeve, head of the mathematics department of Teachers College, Columbia University. Dr. Reeve holds that mathematics must be enlivened and made more interestingly by showing its application to every-day problems.

Instead of memorizing theorems and factoring, school children should pass part of their time during mathematics classes in analyzing the Constitution, the Declaration of Independence and the speeches of public figures, Dr. Reeve maintains.

"Rather than tell students that they ought to study mathematics because it is good for them, which is not true if they don't like it, why not show them that geometry is a method of thinking that will help them if applied in life situations?" he asked. "Geometry is the best system of logic ever devised."

He asserted that it was an incentive to patriotism for a pupil to see the Constitution analyzed as a geometric problem of postulates and solutions and how perfectly it was worked out by those who wrote it. It is equally beneficial for a student to break down the mass of political arguments he hears over the radio, and see whether the speaker has constructed his speech on logic or on an appeal to prejudice, he said.

Dr. Reeve said knowledge of mathematics would save many persons money in such mistakes as installment buying, where by "easy payments" a person sometimes pays as much as 48 per cent interest on his purchase.

Previously, Dr. Reeve has advocated teaching "generalized" mathematics, in which various forms of mathematics, such as geometry and algebra, are taught in one general course.

The Ohio Education Association's international relations committee met in Columbus, Ohio, on March 7, 1936, to plan its work for the coming year. Among various decisions taken is one to promote interest in the seventh conference of the World Federation of Education Associations, to be held in Tokyo, Japan, during the week of Aug. 2 to 7, 1937.

Canadians at the Round Table

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TODAY at the Speakers' Table a group of Canadians greet you. Usually we prefer to seat several nations at the Speakers Table at once just by way of being more internationally minded; but because we have heard less from Canada than from some other countries, and because we all want to know more of our Canadian friends, we are giving over the entire meeting today to citizens of that vast Dominion.—Chairman.

* * *

He Puts It On the Map

British Columbia

Dear Chairman:

The Youth Round Table is certainly doing a good work in giving various nationalities more "complete evidence" of each other. Through the medium of the Mail Bag I have proved many times that international correspondence can put aside many wrong impressions. As "time marches on" the cumulative effect of this cannot go unnoticed.

I personally had not thought of Hollywood as anything but the film capital, but after reading Miss G. D. McK.'s letter recently, giving her idea of her home town, Hollywood, it was quite apparent that some of my impressions needed correcting.

This year is the City of Vancouver's Golden Jubilee, and really great things are planned here. Even now accommodation bookings for the jubilee celebrations are well under way, and promise to overload us with visitors. This summer we are out to try to convince the Western world, with our pageantry and dramatization of Vancouver's development since little Gastown was burnt out 50 years ago up to the present time, with our air races, sporting events, regattas as well as our Pacific exhibition—that Canada's gateway to the Orient is really getting to be quite a metropolis.

Well, Round Table friends, that last paragraph was not just publicity, I really want you to know that Vancouver is on the map.

I would gladly welcome more correspondents from any country. I am very interested in amateur photography, stamp collecting and short-wave radio—but my correspondence is by no means limited to these subjects. I am 21 years old.

(Mr.) W. H. P.

* * *

Our next speaker is a Canadian by adoption. Received with hospitality and friendliness when she moved from the United States to Canada to live, she now passes along these same qualities to prospective visitors to the Dominion. —Chairman.

* * *

Latch-String Hanging Out

Ontario

Dear Chairman:

Though a comparatively recent peruser of "Our Youth Round Table" I never miss the opportunity of attending your Tuesday meetings and this week I found it impossible to resist your invitation to members who represent Canada.

Some seven years ago I came a rather lonely stranger to Canada knowing it was to be my home and being received with a friendliness undreamed of, I eagerly adopted it as my own.

How very much I didn't know about Canada I soon realized, and being a lover of books I set about getting acquainted with the narratives Canadian authors write from the inspirations of their experiences.

I thought I would miss the woods and lakes and sunsets of my old home in the United States, but I experienced an equal sense of joy in nature since then while riding down the bridle path as the Cardinal nearly bursts with his happy song during an early Canadian spring.

Recently, while crossing the beautiful Peace Bridge which spans the Niagara River between the State of New York and the Province of Ontario, I asked myself the question: "Which is your home, your native land?" And I haven't yet found the answer.

To have American and Canadian cousins become better acquainted is an earnest desire of mine. We have so many good things to learn from each other, and remember, members of the Round Table, you will always find the Canadian latch-string hanging out. (Miss) M. M. M.

* * *

We have held the next one quite a while, knowing this Canadian meeting was coming. Geographically we now swing to the east coast so we have crossed their broad land—Vancouver to St. John. Another graduate of the Mail Bag, too, and welcome.—Chairman.

* * *

Far and Wide Through Letters

New Brunswick

Dear Friends:

Having just finished reading the letters in Tuesday's Monitor, March 3, and enjoying the so-called "Stag Party," I made a resolution, and am now trying my best to carry it through.

First, may I say that I feel I was in on that party (which means it wasn't "stag") by reading the letters and enjoying it quite as much as our friends in Germany, California, Massachusetts, or my next-door neighbor in Nova Scotia.

Second, I should like to tell of my experience through the Mail Bag.

About two years ago I wrote to the Editor and gained many friends, having the occasion to entertain two of them at our home. Just recently I learned that another "penpal" is a friend of my cousin—so I am looking forward to meeting her some day soon.

Also through the Mail Bag I have traveled far, and learned much about the educational systems, customs, industries, etc., of the countries 'round about me.

Some day I hope to be able to see all the beautiful things I have read about in the letters sent me—but, I haven't traveled enough yet, through letters—and am eager to learn more. And if any of you wish to travel as I do, and would like to "visit" me, I will be glad to tell you about our beautiful country.

(Miss) C. McC. E.

* * *

Here is a member who came dashing in (and made it!) following our wistful remarks at last Tuesday's meeting. Glad to have you, Mr. R.—Chairman.

* * *

Good Times Are Had by All

Ontario, Canada

Dear Chairman:

I sincerely hope that this letter arrives in time to be included in the "All-Canada Conference."

I have been intending to write for some time now to express my gratitude for one of the greatest instruments for world peace—The Christian Science Monitor and the Youth Round Table.

In these times of seeming unrest the message that the Monitor brings to us each day comes as a welcome relief. The clean, inspiring news is very refreshing.

I am president of a Monitor Club which was formed last September. The club is comprised of several groups interested in various subjects or activities such as music, bridge, swimming, hiking, etc. Of course the Monitor plays an important part in our club. We have general meetings once or twice a month and have papers on the Monitor. We also have a scrapbook group which collects items from the Monitor dealing on a variety of topics chosen by the group members.

We have made much progress in the short time we have been organized and have enjoyed many good times together.

I would be glad to hear from "Round Tablers" everywhere, especially those who are members of a similar club. (Mr.) D. J. R.

* * *

A Monitor discussion group in Manitoba (we are still skipping around the map of Canada). This speaker asks if there are any others. Yes, there are heaps. Some of you Round Tablers who are enjoying such groups might like to write her.—Chairman.

* * *

Ten Girls In a Club

Manitoba

Dear Friends:

People are always interested in what other people are doing, especially if they are doing similar things. This is true in our case.

We are a group of 10 girls, who have formed a Monitor Reading Group in this city. We meet once every two weeks to discuss articles or current events from the Monitor. Of course these discussions are varied and very interesting, as the talk turns to almost any subject.

Our club has not been in existence very long, and we feel that we should like more ideas on which to work. Are there any other clubs like ours in existence, either on this continent or abroad, who would care to exchange letters and ideas with us? We would be very pleased to hear from you, and we promise to answer any letters faithfully.

(Miss) M. B.

* * *

And by way of including another part of Canada, this time Alberta, here is just a wee note, sent in really to the Chairman and not to the Round Table, but it contains a big idea so we share it with you.—Chairman.

* * *

A Nice Big Family

Alberta

Dear Friend:

Thank you for your friendly and interesting manner of conducting our Round Table. We really do sound like a nice big family to whom you have given opportunity to get together. (Miss) K. G.

* * *

As we make ready to adjourn this meeting led by our good friends from many parts of the Dominion, more letters arrive. "I am so sorry that we Canadians are falling down on the job," one says. You Canadians have not fallen down on the job, nor do you ever. Letters from Canada are pouring in—more than we have room for today. So expect an "overflow" meeting later.—Chairman.

* * *

Responds to Kindness

Ontario

Dear Chairman:

The letter in this week's Round Table column, which mentioned making a friend of a snake, reminded me of a true story I heard about Charles Kellog, the great naturalist. I found it very interesting so I will pass it on.

Mr. Kellog made a study of snakes and found that when they are pleased they omit a pleasant odor similar to that of sweet apples. However, when angry or afraid this odor changes and becomes offensive. While he was making this study he camped out in the woods. He took a little cabin-boy along to look after the camp. This boy hated snakes. One day Mr. Kellog was handling a poisonous reptile. It appeared contented and the sweet apple odor was noticeable. Suddenly the odor changed. He looked quickly at the snake and saw that its fangs were out, however the displeasure was not directed toward him. He followed the snake's glance and in the distance the cabin-boy was visible. The snake had felt his antipathy and was sending the same back in good measure. As soon as the boy disappeared the pleasant odor returned and the snake responded again to the love of the man who was handling it, proving that you get only what you give.

As a child my parents taught me to love all of God's little creatures, but later when I went to school a fear of snakes was instilled into my childish mind. I found it very difficult to overcome this fear until I learned that snakes fill a useful place in the world as they eat harmful insects and grubs. In fearing snakes I had disliked them and considered them useless and ugly. When I discovered their usefulness I quickly learned to appreciate their work as I am fond of gardening and of flowers. I was then able to see their beauty and now I am always glad to welcome one to my garden.

In God's universe we each have our place to fill, both great and small. No one else can fill our place and no one can take it from us. We can learn this lesson from nature and when the world learns it, it will lose one of the incentives for war. (Miss) B. B.

* * *

Round Tablers all over the world: Between the vast country that is the Dominion of Canada, and the huge land that is the United States of America, runs a long boundary line. Westward it goes, from the broad Atlantic that looks out toward Europe, onward to the Great Lakes, the Lake of the Woods, across plains and wheat country, until it reaches the broad Pacific that looks out toward the Orient. On each side of this line is a country different from the other, with interests of its own, problems to solve, hopes, dreams, individual expression, yes, and probably faults, too. Yet between these two great friends the boundary lies open, 3900 miles of it, and without guns, without forts, without underground bases or secret arsenals. From time to time adjustments have to be made between the two countries, of course. But they are backed up not by saber-rattling, but by friendliness and a conviction of success. Round Tablers, especially those of the United States and Canada, is there not something here that is internationally beautiful — something worth making a more active influence in our lives and upon the world?

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

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Vertical Flying Possibilities Expressed in the Cyclocopter

Aviation Comment

In the progress of nearly every art its adherents pause at some time or another, prodded by certain inescapable facts, and ask themselves several questions. Roughly, they might be something like this: "Are we headed in the right direction? What is the limit of the medium in which we are now working? If we are at the end, what course should we then pursue?"

Recent events in the aviation world indicate that questions like these are going to be asked of fixed wing aircraft. If not in the immediate years, then certainly before a dozen years have passed. It seems fairly certain that the value of fixed wing airplanes is to be seriously questioned.

Fixed-Wing Planes

One of the weather vanes on the aviation horizon, pointing a finger at fixed-wing planes, is the "cyclocopter" of Prof. F. D. Kirsten, head of the department of aeronautical engineering at the University of Washington. Professor Kirsten's "paddlewheel" airplane besides being able to move horizontally can also move in a vertical plane, or up and down like an elevator, as well.

Professor Kirsten's "cyclocopter" is another one in the intelligent body of opinion that points possibly to a fundamental change in airplanes. One of the first guideposts toward a change was the autogiro. It also hinted that vertical flight was as much desired in the air as horizontal passage.

Vertical Flight

Why vertical flight? Surveying fixed-wing flight it is seen that it moves along a fixed track like a train. Once off the ground a plane follows this track like the magical broom. The sorcerer's apprentice uttered the magic words which started the broom to fetching water. Unfortunately he forgot how to unsay them and the broom went relentlessly on and on fetching water. So, fixed-wing planes are in the same class. They, like the broom know only one fact—how to move horizontally. Once their power ceases or they lose their way they behave abnormally. These abnormal cases unfortunately have made the headlines all over the country.

This limitation of fixed-wing planes has created a mental barrier to flight with many people in the implied suggestion that flight is unsafe. Flight itself is inherently safe. Only the medium of flight may be unsafe. Assuring people moreover that it is much more dangerous to travel over 50 miles an hour in an automobile than to take a flight on a regular transport plane has no effect either. Rightly or wrongly, many people are convinced that something is wrong in flight.

Minimize Fear

The aviation transport lines all have moved to minimize this fear. They have installed light beacons, automatic pilots, radio beam courses, and are now getting around to establishing apparatus to enable planes to approach and land upon a field in foggy or inclement weather. They have set up lanes in the air with their intersections and traffic rules to guard against the possibility of collision.

As an additional safeguard to planes the development of a parachute which would lower the plane to the ground in motor failure or when visibility is poor or even absent, has been proposed to increase the safety of fixed wing craft in the air. But this device seems limited by the fact there must be visibility to warn a pilot of danger.

Despite the Government's precautionary devices on the airways airplanes have got into difficulty. In most cases of transport plane accident human error in judgment seems to have been the culprit.

The obvious answer to this problem therefore seems to be the building of an airplane which is "foolproof" or safe against the error of human judgment. One such "foolproof" plane might be Professor Kirsten's. His design will automatically settle to the ground when human hands let go of the control. The autogiro, which will also settle to earth, is a valid answer in the direction of a "foolproof" plane.

For, unless the toll of unexplained accidents on the airways ceases, the airlines will be faced with the task of winning people against their "better" judgment back to the airlanes. If, on the other hand, the potential passengers are assured of a plane which will behave normally and safely under all conditions, there seems to be little doubt that many people will come to view airplane flight rationally.

Change of Styles Found to Make Art 'Live' Occupation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 28 — Sixty speakers in 60 different aspects of art in industry told the members of the American Woman's Association that theirs are "live" occupations, in which there are constant opportunities and a wide future. The conference at which they spoke was arranged by the association, in cooperation with the Institute of Women's Professional Relations; and it was attended by students from colleges and men and women already in the occupations analyzed, as well as by members of the association.

Some of the occupations have mushroomed almost overnight, with changing standards in dress and house decoration. Others are in a state of flux, shifting and altering in such a way as to promise definite openings to the trained and adept worker.

Day of Small Things

The development of accessories, for instance, has taken place practically within the past five years, opening a new line for wholesalers, retailers and advertisers. New developments in lighting are providing work for fixture designers and lampshade makers, and the wider use of photography in illustrations affords fresh opportunities in that field.

"Don't be too proud to do the small and sometimes menial tasks. If you are alert, you can get far more from your employer than he gets from you," advised Miss Jean Adams, speaking for the accessories division at the fashion round table. Miss Adams mentioned a good art education, willingness to work, and a nimble mind to catch the frequently changing trends, as being essential to success in this field.

Paper Patterns

Miss Carolyn E. Smith told how the designers of tissue paper patterns for home dressmakers have to struggle to make their bits of paper simple, easy to follow, and adaptable to large ladies, small ladies and middle-sized ladies in all kinds of different home settings.

Miss Quinneth Summers said that art in display requires originality, advertising sense, artistic ability, merchandising sense, manual dexterity and the ability to get along easily with people.

Hazards of Decoration

In the round table on decoration, Mrs. Francis Lenygon declared that "every good decorator knows that decorators are made, not born; and in the making there is no sinecure, just work requiring an abundant supply of physical endurance and mental agility," adding:

"Only a philosopher can cope with the likely disasters involved in a decorative scheme. Only a psychologist can analyze the vagaries of an average client."

The work of 27 artists, men and women, was displayed in an exhibition of industrial art and design which will continue open to the public through May 4.

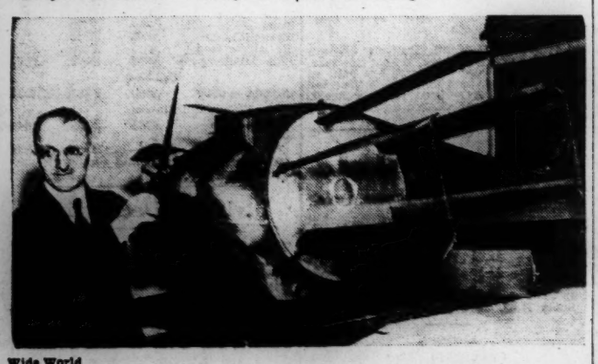
Child Labor Hit By Presbyterians

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 28—Condemnation of the use of child labor and of efforts to involve the Christian church in economic and political disputes was made by the Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church in a declaration of policy made public here yesterday.

"The use of children as wealth producers should be condemned as folly and injustice, and in the future the demand of industry should not be allowed to prevent any child from securing the full opportunities of education as a human being and as a citizen," the board said in a report of the committee on social and industrial relations, of which the Rev. T. Guthrie Speers, Brown Memorial Church, Baltimore, was chairman.

Holding that the "church is not bound to any economic theory or political system," the committee declared that it was wrong to identify it with either theories of individualism or collectivism."



Wide World
"Paddlewheel" Plane Explores New Type of Flight
The Paddles, Driven by a Motor, in All Probability Revolve in a Clockwise Direction, Providing "Lift" at the Top of the Revolution, "Feathering" at the Bottom of the Turn to Decrease Air Resistance of the Blades and Providing Forward Motion Like a Steamboat Paddle at the Sides of Each Revolution

Listed Stock Quotations

Stocks Rally After Further Liquidation; Close Is Irregular

Commodity and Money Markets

Stocks Continue Under Pressure; Rally at Close

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP)—The stock market suffered intermittent attacks today.

Declining periods found the ticker tape behind floor transactions while the rallies were rather dull.

Weakness of United States Steel and General Motors—each off about 2 points at the approach of the final hour—retarded recovery movements.

Resistance was exhibited by American Can, Northern Pacific, Southern Pacific, Douglas Aircraft, Allied Chemical and Johns-Manville.

On the down side fractions to 2 or more points were Case, Westinghouse, du Pont, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Telephone, Western Union, Bethlehem and International Harvester.

Scattered rails and specialties gave the best performance, while the steels, motor and coppers were slow to rally. The close was irregular.

Transfers were around 2,250,000 shares.

The bond market steadied today following Monday's sharp break which brought heavy losses throughout the corporate list.

Activity was confined principally to rails, where best demand developed for issues in the medium and low price brackets.

Carriers up moderately late in the second hour included St. Paul 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s and Southern Railway 4s. Small losses were registered by Canadian Pacific Debenture 4s. Erie 5s and New York Central 5s.

The U. S. Government list was conspicuous mainly for its inactivity. The Treasury 3¼s of 1943 sagged around 3-32s. The only other Treasury loan traded was the 2⅞ issue, which was unchanged.

The government-guaranteed group came under a little pressure and yielded small fractions. Federal Farm Mortgage 2¾s were down about 3-32s.

High-priced liens in the corporate division were generally steady. Gainers included Santa Fe 4s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Northern Pacific 4s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s.

Italian 7s were up slightly on reports of military progress in its Ethiopian campaign. Poland 7s were down about a point under selling prompted by restrictions placed on its currency. French obligations were not traded.

"New $30,000,000 Pacific Gas Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 28—An offering of $30,000,000 of Pacific Gas and Electric Company first and refunding mortgage bonds, Series H, 3¾ per cent, due 1961, is being made by a nationwide underwriting group, headed by Blyth & Co., Inc., at a price of 102¾ and accrued interest. This marks another step in the extensive refunding program of the company. The bonds are of the same series as a $90,000,000 issue marketed last month.

Other members of the underwriting group are Brown Harriman & Co., Inc.; Edward B. Smith & Co.; The First Boston Corporation; Lazard Freres & Co., Inc.; Dean Witter & Co.; Bonbright & Co., Inc.; H. M. Byllesby & Co., Inc.; E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc.; Bankamerica Company; Mitchum, Tully & Co.; Elworthy & Co.; William Cavalier & Co.; Brush, Slocumb & Co., and Schwabacher & Co.

Wheat Higher in Contrast With Yesterday's Setbacks

CHICAGO, April 28 (AP)—Helped by purchases for milling account, both here and at Kansas City, wheat tended upward today, sharply in contrast with yesterday's dive to lower levels.

General disinclination to take the selling side of wheat after yesterday's sudden setbacks of prices was manifest. Some reports received today stated that crops in parts of the southwestern dry area were past redemption.

Wheat closed firm, at the same as yesterday's finish to 1 cent higher, May 98¾-⅞, July 87⅛-¼. Corn unchanged to ⅞ up, May 62⅜-½, oats unchanged to ¼ off.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The setback in the Wall Street market and the uncertain continental political situation had an unsettling effect in the stock exchange today. Most sections eased on moderate selling and lack of support. Gold mining shares were a firm exception. The market closed dull.

Paris: After, opening irregular, prices steadied as traders awaited the results of next Sunday's election ballot. Rentes improved fractionally. The closing was irregular.

Liverpool: Cotton future closed quiet, 4 to 7 points off, owing to general liquidation and Bombay selling, which was absorbed by scattered trade buying. The French political situation and continued favorable weather were other bearish influences.

Boston Stocks

April 28, 1936

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
	Am Pneumt 1st pf	22½	22½	22½	
8.75	Bos & Albany	133½	133½	133½	134¼
5.00	Boston Elevated	66¼	65¾	66¼	66¼
..	Bos & Me A St	6	6	6	6
..	Bos & Me B St	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	11
..	Copper Range	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
..	Eas Gas & Fuel	7⅞	7	7	7⅛
6.00	Eas Gs & F pf	62	61¾	62	52½
4.50	Eas G & F pr pf	73	72½	73	73
..	East Mass R	1¼	1¼	1¼	3¼
..	East Mass R pf	60	60	60	60
..	East Mass R pf B	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
..	Eastern S S	11	11	11	11
8.00	Edison Elec	162	160	161½	160½
..	Helvetia	60c	60c	60c	60c
..	Loew's Bos	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
..	Maine Cent	9	9	9	10
..	Maine Cent pf	30¼	30¼	30¼	42
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	121	120	121	120½
..	Nor Butte	35c	35c	35c	45c
7.00	Old Colony R R	39	39	39	38½
..	Quincy Mining	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
4.00	Torrington	91¾	91½	91¾	94
..	Unit Gas	7¼	7	7	7¾
..	Utah Apex	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
2.50a	United Shoe M	85	84	84¾	85
1.50	United Sh M pf	41	41	41	41
	Bonds				
	..East Mass 4½ 48	77	76	77	77

a—partly extra.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

‡1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Apr. 28	Last Apr. 27
7 4¾	6⅞	Acme Steel (2½¢)	59½	59	59½	
13⅞	10½	Adams Express (.10b)	10⅜	10½	10⅝	10½
35¾	25¼	Adams Millis (¾)	25⅝	25½	25½	25⅝
28	22⅛	Addressograph (.60)	24⅞	23½	23½	24½
2 11½	1⅛	Advance Rumely	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
61⅞	58½	Air Reduction (N)	59½	58	59½	58½
6⅛	2	Airway Elec App	4	4	4	4
17⅜	13⅜	Alaska Juneau (.60¶)	13¾	13½	13⅝	13⅝
4⅝	2⅜	Alleghany Corp (h)	2¾	2½	2¾	2¾
30¾	12⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	16¼	15	16	16
29½	12½	Alleghany pf xw (h)	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	16¼
29½	12¼	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	15	15	15	..
45⅞	27½	Alleghany pr pf (h)	27	27	27	28
39¼	30½	Allegheny Steel (1)	31⅜	31	31	31¼
208	157	Allied Chem (6)	184	181½	184	181
28⅝	23½	Allied Mills (1)	25	23½	25	25
9¼	6¾	Allied Stores	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	7⅛
74¼	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	69¾	69¾	69¾	..
50½	35⅝	Allis Chalmers	43½	42	43½	43¼
28½	20½	Alpha Port Cem (1)	21¾	21⅛	21¾	21⅝
5⅝	3¼	Amal Leather	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
125½	75	Amerada (2)	102	101¼	102	102
63¼	50	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	50½	50	50	50⅛
55½	42½	Am Bank Note (½b)	44½	42½	44½	44⅞
72	65	Am Bank Note pf (3)	68½	68½	68½	68½
50⅞	41¼	Am Brake S&F (1.20)	42½	40	40	41¼
132½	122	Am Brake S&F pf (7)	122	121	122	122
134½	115¾	Am Can (4¶)	124	122½	123	122½
166½	163	Am Can pf (7)	164½	164	164½	164½
41	31⅜	Am Car & Fdry	32½	31	32½	31¾
73¼	57⅝	Am Car & F pf	59	58	58¼	57⅝
58¾	31	Am Chain	49⅞	48	49⅞	46¾
127	114¾	Am Chain pf (5¼)	127	126	126	126
95½	88	Am Chicle (3¶)	90	90	90	90
13⅜	8½	Am Colortype	9¼	9	9	..
32⅜	24	Am Com Alcohol	24	23½	24	24
24⅞	16¼	Am Srystal Sugar	22	20¾	22	21
95	89	Am Srys Sug 1pf (6)	90	90	90	90
3⅜	⅜	Am Encaustic T (h)	..	½	⅜	½ ⅜
9¾	7	Am & For P w	7¼	6¾	7	7
43	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	31¼	30	31	30½
37¼	26	Am & For Pow 6	26	26	26	26¼
18¼	1 3	Am Hawaiian (1)	16	16	16	16¼
8⅜	5¾	Am Hide ¾ L	6¾	6½	6½	6⅝
46	36¼	Am Hide & L pf (3)	37½	37½	37½	38
41½	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	38⅛	38	38⅛	38½
4⅝	3	Am Ice	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
24	17¼	Am Ice pf (2)	19	18⅜	19	18
13⅜	10⅛	Am International	10½	17⅛	10½	10½
36¼	24	Am Locomotive	24	23⅛	23⅛	24¼
95½	69	Am Loco pf	67	66	66	69
29⅞	21⅝	Am Mach & Fdry (.80)	21¾	21¼	21¾	21⅝
15	7⅛	Am Mach & Met (.10)	10¼	10	10¼	10½
35⅞	27⅝	Am Metal	29	28½	29	29¼
13½	7½	Am Power & Lt	10	9⅛	9⅞	9½
52⅞	36⅜	Am P&L 5% pf (1e)	42⅝	40⅝	42⅝	40⅝
60⅞	43	Am P&L 6% pf (1½)	49	48	49	48¼
27⅜	19⅝	Am Radiator	20	19	19¾	19⅞
34	27⅛	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	27¾	27⅛	27¼	27¾
116½	89¾	Am Safety Razor (6)	100	100	100	100
27	19⅜	Am Seating vtc	19½	18⅝	18⅝	19⅜
33¼	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)	26	26	26	25¾
91½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (.80b)	73½	71¾	72¾	72
152¾	136½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	145½	145⅛	144½	145
108	104	Am Sm&R 6% pf (6)	105	105	105	105⅞
73½	57½	Am Snuff (3¶)	59	58¼	58¼	58
33⅜	23¾	Am Steel Fdries	23¾	22	23	23
36	28½	Am Stores (2)	28½	28⅛	28⅛	28½
61½	50½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	50⅞	50	50⅞	50½
141⅞	120	Am Sug 1st pf (7)	123½	122	122½	..
178	153¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	161½	158½	158½	161
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	90	89	90	89¼
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	91	90½	91	90¾
8½	5⅛	Am Type Fdrs (h)	..	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
25¼	19¼	Am Wat W & E	20½	19⅛	20⅛	20
104¼	92K	Am Wat 1pf (6)	104	102¼	102¼	104½
11½	8¼	Am Woolen	8¼	7¾	8	8⅛
70¾	56¼	Am Woolen pf (1)	56⅞	56½	56⅞	57
2	⅞	Am Writ Pap (h)	1	⅞	1	⅞
10	5	Am Writ P pf (h)	4½	4½	4½	5
7¾	3⅞	Am Zinc Lead&S	4	3⅞	4	4
39¾	28	Anaconda Cop (¼b)	34½	33⅛	34¼	34½
46	35	Anaconda Wire (¼b)	40½	39½	40	40⅛
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	21½	20¼	21½	21
50	39	Archer Daniels (1¶)	39	38⅛	38¼	39
7⅜	4¾	Armour Ill	5	4¾	5	5
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	70	70	70	70⅜
62⅜	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½¶)	50¾	48½	50¼	51½
15	7½	Arnold Constable (1½)	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	10½
22½	8½	Artloom Corp	15¾	15¼	15⅜	15
17¾	13	Asso Dry Goods	13½	12¾	13¼	13
106	98	Asso Dry G 2pf	105	105	105	..
51⅞	41¼	Asso Oil (¼)	40½	40½	40½	..
86⅝	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	70⅜	68	70	69¾
104⅞	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100
35¾	21⅝	Atl Coast Line	23	22	23	21⅞
¾	⅜	Atl Refining Rts	10-32	6-32	10-32	7-32
35⅛	27⅛	Atl Refining (1)	30	29¼	30	29½
126¼	112	Atlas Powder pf (6)	126	124¼	124¼	..
30⅛	18¼	Atlas Tack (¼)	18¾	18½	18½	18½
54¼	30½	Auburn Auto	33	31	33	32¼
10⅛	7	Austin Nichols	6½	6⅜	6⅜	7
7¾	4⅜	Aviation Corp Del	5¼	5	5¼	5⅛
		—B—				
6⅞	3	Baldwin Loco (h)	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3¼
54½	35	Baldwin L pf (h)	32	32	32	32
24¼	16¼	Balt & Ohio	17⅝	16¾	17½	17¾
34¼	22¼	Balt & Ohio pf	23¼	22⅛	22⅜	22¾
49½	41⅞	Bangor & Aroos (2½)	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	..
76½	61½	Bayuc Cigar (¾)	71½	70	71½	76
26	19	Beatrice Cream (⅛e)	20¾	20¼	20¼	21
16¼	13¼	Belding Hem (1)	13¾	13¼	13¼	13½
31¾	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1e)	27½	26⅛	27½	26¾
24⅜	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½¶)	20⅝	20⅛	20½	29¼
57¼	48	Best & Co (2¶)	52	51¾	52	51¾
19	16⅞	Beth Steel 5% pf	16½	16½	16½	16½
1901½	119	Beth Steel 7% pf	115	114½	114½	..
63¾	52½	Beth Steel	51½	50⅛	50½	51¼
48	23	Bigelow Sanford (¼)	39	39	39	38¼
20	15¼	Blaw Knox (.10b)	15⅞	14¾	15⅞	15½
..	90	Bluementhal pf	85	85	85	..
26½	19¾	Boeing Airplane	18⅜	17¼	18⅜	17⅝
61¼	49⅛	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	50	48¾	49	48¾
100½	93⅞	Bon Ami A (4)	98½	98½	98½	97½
45	39⅜	Bon Ami B (2¶)	41¼	40¾	40¾	41¼
30¼	25⅜	Borden (1.60)	26¾	26¼	26¾	26½
63½	64	Borg Warner (3)	71¾	70¼	71¼	71
11½	6	Boston & Maine	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
18⅞	15	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	14⅞	14¼	14⅜	14¼
64⅞	49⅝	Briggs Mfg (2¶)	49⅝	47½	48½	50
69	48	Briggs & Strat (3)	54½	53	54	53
48⅛	41	Bristol Myers (2¶)	43	43	43	43½
50½	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (3)	47½	46¾	47⅜	46½
104	97¾	Brokly M T pf (6)	102½	101⅞	101⅞	..
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	8⅞	7¾	8⅝	7⅞
51½	33½	Brooklyn Q pf (3g)	39	39	39	39
56⅛	47	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	47	46	46¼	47
13	8⅝	Brunswick Balke	9	8¾	8⅞	8⅝
14¼	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	10⅛	10	10	10⅛
20⅛	13¾	Bucyrus E cv pf	14	13¾	14	13¾
113½	100	Bucyrus E pf (2g)	107¼	106½	107	107½
15⅜	9¼	Budd Mfg	14⅛	13½	14	13⅜
114	85	Budd Mfg pf	103½	103½	103½	..
3¾	2⅛	Budd Mfg rts 1pd	3	2¾	3	2¾
14	9⅛	Budd Wheel	9¼	8⅞	9¼	9⅛
31⅛	21	Bullard	21½	20¾	21½	21
28¼	11½	Bulova Watch	27¾	25⅞	25½	27½
33¼	25	Burroughs Add (.60¶)	26¼	25	26⅛	25¾
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	5	4¾	4¾	5
24⅞	16	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	16	15	16	16½
6⅝	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	4½	4⅛	4½	4½
25½	17	Byers	17½	16⅜	17½	17½
25¾	23	Byron Jackson (1)	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	23⅛
		—C—				
37⅝	31¾	Calif Packing (1½)	32	30¾	31⅛	32½
1⅞	⅝	Callahan Z & L	1⅛	1	1	1
14	6	Calumet & Heckla (¼b)	11	10¼	10⅞	11
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1¶)	32	30¼	32	31
16½	11¼	Canada Dry	12	11¼	12	12
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	11½	11⅛	11½	11¼
43½	37½	Cannon Mills (2)	38	38	38	..
9¾	7	Carrier & Gen (.20)	7	7	7	7
172¾	92½	Case Thresh	152	146	149	150½
142	116	Case Thresh pf (7)	141	140	140	..
79	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	70½	67⅞	70½	69⅞
32¼	22½	Celanese Corp (½b)	24¼	23¼	24	24¼
31½	19¼	Celotex Co	21¾	21½	21¾	23
35¼	25⅜	Central Aguirre (1½¶)	27¾	26¾	27	26½
9¾	6⅞	Century Ribbon	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
107	102	Century Rib pf (7)	98½	98½	98½	..
58	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	51⅞	49½	51⅜	51½
19¼	12⅞	Certain-Teed	13¾	12⅝	13½	13
99½	80½	Certain-Teed pf	90¼	89½	90	89
104¼	101	Champion P pf (6)	102	102	102	102
69⅛	22¼	Checker Cab Mfg	50¼	45	50	50
74½	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	65¾	63½	65¾	63½
61	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	55	54⅛	54¾	55
6¼	2⅞	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	3⅛	3	3¼	3
2⅜	1⅛	Chi & Gt West (h)	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
8⅛	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	5⅛	5	5	5
12	7	Chi Ind & L pf (h)	8	7½	8	..
31⅜	26⅛	Chi Mail Order (1½)	27	27	27	26½
2⅞	1¾	Chi Mil & St P (h)	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1⅞
5⅞	3	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	3
4⅞	3	Chi & N'western (h)	3	2¾	2⅞	3
20½	12⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	13¼	13¼	13¼	13
56	44¾	Chi Pneu T pf	43½	43	43	44¾
3	1½	Chi RI & P (h)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
7⅞	3½	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	8½	3¼	3½	3½
8	3½	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	4¼	3½	4¼	3⅞
31¾	19¾	Chi Yellow Cab (2)	26	25	25	25½
30¼	24¾	Chickasha Cot O (2)	25	2 5	25	25
103⅞	85½	Chrysler (6)	97	94¼	96½	95⅜
19⅞	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	16⅞	16⅞	15⅞	16¾
86½	72⅝	City Ice & P pf (6½)	82	82	82	83
7⅜	4¾	City Stores	5¼	5	5⅛	5¼
46⅛	23¾	Clark Equipment (.80)	34⅜	32	34	32½
46	35	Cleve Graph Br (1¶)	36	35½	36	35
70½	49½	Cluett Peabody (1)	49½	48	48	49½
87¼	84	Coca-Cola (2)	86¾	84⅜	86¼	87
20⅛	16½	Colgate-Palm-P (1½)	16½	16⅛	16½	16¼
106½	102½	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	103¾	103¾	103¾	..
51⅝	42	Collins & Aikman (1½b)	43	41¾	42½	42½
112	107¼	Collins & A pf (7)	108½	108½	108½	109¾
24¾	8¼	Colonial Bea Oil	20	19	20	19
9⅜	3⅜	Colo F & Ir (h)	5	4½	4	3¾
49	24½	Colo F&I pf (h)	26	26	26	25¾
36¼	21½	Colo & Southern	27	26	27	27
37⅞	19⅛	Colo & So 1pf	25	24	25	24⅞
36	16	Colo & So 2pf	24	24	24	24¾
21⅝	14	Columbia Gas (.20b)	17½	16⅜	17¼	16¾
102	90½	Columbia G pf A (6)	100	99¼	100	..
45½	34	Columbia Pic vtc (1¶)	34⅝	34	34	35
51¼	44½	Columbia P pf (2¾)	46	46	46	..
134	94	Columbian C vtc (4¶)	113	109⅝	112	111
57¾	44	Comm Credit (2½)	54	52½	54	53¾
115	110	Comm Credit pf (5½)	113½	113½	113½	..
73¼	55	Comm Inv Tr (3¶)	73	69½	72⅞	70¾
106¾	97	Comm I Tr pf (4¼)	107	106¾	107	106½
24⅝	17	Comm Solvents (.60)	17½	17	17½	17
5½	2½	Comwlth & So	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2½
82	59½	Comwlth & S pf (3)	59½	59¼	59¼	59½
12¼	7½	Conde Nast Pub	8	8	8	7½
44½	35½	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	36¼	35¾	36	36
20	11½	Conn Ry & Lt	11½	11½	11½	11½
13⅝	8¾	Consol Cigar	8¾	8½	8¾	8¾
85	72¼	Consol Cig ppf ww (6½)	76¾	76¾	76¾	78
78	67	Consol Cigar pf (7)	70	70	70	..
..	7⅛	Consol Film Ind	4¾	4½	4⅝	4¾
20⅛	16	Consol Film 1 pf (½g)	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16
38⅝	29⅛	Consol Ed. N. Y.	30⅛	29¾	29⅞	29⅝
108½	102	Consol Ed. pf. (5)	105¾	105¼	105¼	105½
6⅛	4	Consol Laundries	4	3⅞	4	4
15¼	11⅝	Consol Oil (¼b)	12	11⅝	11⅞	11¾
11½	6⅞	Consol Rys Cu pf	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
1⅞	¾	Consol Textile (h)	¾	¾	¾	¾
19	13	Container n	19¼	18¼	19¼	19
19⅛	10⅜	Cont Baking A	13¾	13	13¾	13⅜
2¾	1⅜	Cont Baking B	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1⅞
77¾	67¼	Cont Baking pf (4)	69⅞	69¼	69⅞	70
87¼	73½	Cont Can (3)	76	75½	75¾	76
24⅜	18	Cont Dia Fibre (½b)	18⅝	18⅛	18½	18⅞
46	37	Cont Insurance (1.20¶)	38⅝	36¼	36½	37
4	2¼	Cont Motors	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
38½	30	Cont Oil (1)	30¼	29⅛	30¼	30⅛
46	38	Cont. Steel (½b)	36	36	36	..
69	58	Corn Exchange (3)	58¼	58¼	58¼	58½
78½	68½	Corn Products (3)	74¼	73	74¼	74½
		—D—				
89¼	52	eDeere & Co	77½	73¼	77½	75½
31	29	Deere & Co pf (.35g)	29¼	29	29¼	29¼
26	20⅞	Deisel W G (.50¶)	21	19½	21	20⅞
52	36¾	Del & Hudson	38¾	37½	38½	37½
23½	15⅝	Del Lack & W	16	15½	15¾	15⅝
9⅜	4⅜	Denver R G pf (h)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5½
58	42	Devoe & Ray A (2)	49	49	49	49
40½	34	Diamond Match (1½¶)	34	34	34	34
42	38	Diamond M pf (1½¶)	39½	39½	39½	40
34⅜	20	Distillers Cp Seag	20⅛	19	19⅜	20
52⅞	41½	Dome Mines (2¶)	49¾	48⅜	49¾	49¼
11⅞	8	Dominion Stores	8	8	8	8
75¾	50⅝	Douglas A (¾e)	58¾	56	58	57¼
37	29	Dresser A (1½)	30½	30¼	30½	31
8¼	5¼	Dunhill Inter	5½	5¼	5¼	5½
18¼	14½	Duplan Silk (1)	14½	14¼	14¼	14½
153	138	du Pont de Nem (3.60)	139¼	137¾	138	139½
		—E—				
170½	156½	Eastman Kodak (5¶)	157¾	156	156	158
166	158	Eastman Kod pf (6)	163½	163½	163½	..
37	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	32½	31	32	31½
9¼	6	Eitingon Schild	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
44⅜	30¼	Elec Auto-Lite (1.20)	33¾	32⅞	33¾	33½
114	110¼	Elec Auto-L pf (7)	112	112	112	..
17⅛	10⅜	Elec Boat	10¾	10¼	10⅜	10⅜
7¾	6	Elec & Mus Ind (.24e)	6¼	5⅞	6	6⅛
16⅜	6⅜	Elec Pow & Lt	13¾	12¾	13⅜	13¼
64⅝	29½	El Pw&L 6% pf	53½	52¾	53	53¼
69¼	32¾	Elec Pow & L pf	59¼	57	57¾	58½
55¼	47⅞	Elec Sto Battery (2¶)	47⅝	46¾	46¾	47⅞
15	7½	Engineers Pub S	12¼	11¾	12¼	11½
7⅝	5¼	Equitable Off Big	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
17⅜	11⅝	Erie Rail	12¼	11½	11⅞	12¼
27⅜	16⅜	Erie RR 1pf	18½	18	18½	18½
15⅝	12	Eureka Vacuum (.80)	13⅞	13½	13⅞	13⅞
40⅞	29	Evans Products (1)	30⅜	29¾	30⅝	30
8¼	4⅜	Exchange Buffet	5¾	5¾	5¾	5½
		—F—				
5¾	2¾	Fairbanks Co	3	3	3	3
13⅛	11⅞	Fairbanks pf	11	10½	10¾	11⅛
53⅜	34¾	Fairbanks Morse	45	44¼	45	43½
41½	31⅝	Fajardo Sug	35¾	33½	35¾	33
23	19½	Fed Yt & Trac	20½	20½	20½	20½
97	84	Fed Lt & Tr pf (6)	94	94	94	..
92	43	Fed Min & Sm (New)	41	41	41	43
12¼	7⅜	Fed Motor Tr (.10b)	9¼	8⅞	9

Business and Industry

Highest Earnings in 7 Years Reported by General Motors

Commerce and Finance

Sales of Cotton Cloth Past Week Make New Highs

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 28—A buying spurt of major proportions galvanized primary cotton goods markets into concentrated activity during the past week, and aroused traders from their lethargy. Dealing ran into very heavy volume and the buying spread to nearly all quarters of the market before the week ended, so that sales soared to new highs, estimated by some to exceed 75,000,000 yards in the print cloth section alone.

Even conservatives agreed that more than two weeks' production of print cloths had been sold, while sheetings were moved to the extent of a full week's output, and carded broadcloths were also traded in volume fully equal to the current week's production.

Drop in Prices Halted

Although the heavy trading of the week failed to bring about any appreciable price improvement except in a very few constructions, it did seem to definitely halt the steady decline which had already brought the market to seriously unprofitable levels.

Some of the buying included very sizable orders for forward deliveries extending through May and June, which was generally taken to indicate confidence among the buyers in the holding power of present market prices, and some expressed the belief that an upturn in prices is definitely in sight.

It was the announcement of curtailment action on the part of several prominent Southern mills that make print cloth which started the buying rush this past week.

At first purchases were confined to a comparatively few large users who had allowed their sales of finished goods to go uncovered by gray goods purchases and were thus in a position of being short of the market.

On top of this they agreed to guarantee finished goods prices against decline for a definite period, and were thus in position to be badly squeezed in case of a sharp advance in gray goods prices.

Print Cloths Active

It was in the print cloth section of the market that the greatest activity centered. Standard 39-inch 4.75-yard 68-72s was the most active single construction, and was one of the few to advance sharply.

Narrow print cloths were bought in volume sufficient to absorb the whole week's production and prices were fairly steady. The 32-inch 6.50-yard 64x60s sold in heavy volume to the bag trade and the early price of 4¾ cents which prevailed much of the week gave way finally to quotations of 4½ cents, but no sales were made at that figure.

Carded broadcloths, which leaped into sudden activity, were moving at unchanged price levels both on the 80x60s at 5⅝ cents and on the 100x60s at 7¼ cents.

In the fine goods division, trading centered chiefly on the fancies for the normal season for standard plain constructions is over. There was some buying of 45-inch 8-yard 76x72s, combed lawns, suitable for plisse finish at prices ranging from 7⅝ to 7¾ cents.

Gradual Increase In Chemical Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 28—Chemical sales have been rising gradually during 1936 despite the early season handicaps of cold weather and the tendency among many users to restrict purchases to a hand-to-mouth basis, according to Standard Statistics.

Prospects for coming months are generally favorable, says the report, the indicated sustained activity among such important customers as automobile and steel manufacturers, and expansion of building construction, signifying worth-while improvement in chemical orders, as compared with a year ago.

There have been no major changes in prices for most items, with the exception of the solvents group. Competition in the latter has forced down posted quotations in recent months by varying amounts, averaging 10 per cent to 15 per cent.

As profit margins in most lines depend essentially on volumes, the earnings trend for the majority of chemical companies is definitely upward. It is estimated that combined profits of 13 leading companies for the first quarter were 27 per cent larger than a year earlier. A similarly favorable comparison is indicated for the second quarter.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

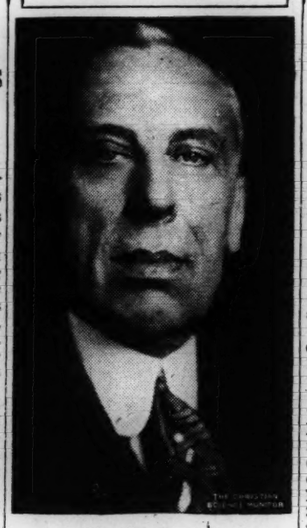
BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Franklin Savings Bank	May 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	May 11
Home Savings Bank	May 11
Union Savings Bank	May 11
Warren Institution for Savings	May 11
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	May 15
Dorchester Savings Bank	May 15
East Boston Savings Bank	May 15
Eliot Savings Bank	May 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	May 15
Wildey Savings Bank	May 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	May 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Cambridge Savings Bank	May 1
Medford Savings Bank	May 1
Somerville Savings Bank	May 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	May 2
Brookline Savings Bank	May 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	May 11
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	May 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	May 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	May 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	May 20

Motor Executive



Alfred P. Sloan Jr.
President of General Motors Corporation

Carriers Will File ICC Two-Cent Rail Rate Under Protest

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP)—The majority of eastern railroads will file under protest the lower passenger fares ordered by the I. C. C. but will join in a court test of the constitutionality of the order, it was announced following a meeting of eastern rail presidents today.

The decision reached by the conference applies to practically all roads in the eastern territory excepting Baltimore & Ohio, Philadelphia & Reading, Central Railroad of N. J. and other B. & O affiliates, it was explained.

The conference also revealed that certain western and southwestern carriers may participate with the eastern lines in their fight against the Commission's order.

Under the I. C. C. order the reduction in rates becomes effective June 2.

F. E. Williamson, president of the New York Central Railroad Company, and chairman of the passenger rate committee of the Eastern Presidents Conference, said no decision had yet been reached as to the time for filing the proposed suit against the I. C. C. order.

General Motors Net $1.17 Share In First Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 28—General Motors Corporation reports for the March 31 quarter the largest earnings for any first quarter since 1929, the net profit being $52,464,174, equal to $1.17 a common share. This compares with $31,510,371 or 68 cents a share of common in the like 1935 period. Net in the last quarter of 1935 was equal to $1.18 a share on the common.

Net earnings for the 12 months ended on March 31, 1936, were $188,180,313, equal to $4.18 a share for the common stock. This is the first time that the company has reported its earnings for a year to March 31, made in response to the request of the New York Stock Exchange and sent recently to all corporations listed on the "Big Board." In the year ended on Dec. 31, 1935, the net profit was equal to $3.69 a share and in the year to March 31, 1935, the share earnings were approximately $2.04.

Sales Rise Reported

In issuing the report, Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president, said net sales for the first quarter this year amounted to $351,306,065, against $251,674,903 for the first quarter of 1935.

"Net earnings available for dividends, including equities in the undivided profits or losses of subsidiary and affiliated companies not consolidated, for the first quarter ended March 31, 1936, amounted to $52,464,174, compared with net earnings of $31,510,371 for the first quarter ended March 31, 1935," Mr. Sloan said. "After deducting dividends of $2,294,555 on the preferred stock, there remains $50,169,619, being the amount earned on the common shares outstanding, which compares with earnings on the common stock of $29,215,816 for the first quarter ended March 31, 1935.

"Net earnings available for dividends, including equities in the undivided profits or losses of subsidiary and affiliated companies not consolidated, for the 12 months ended March 31, 1936, amounted to $188,180,313. After deducting dividends of $9,178,220 on the preferred stock, there remains $179,002,093 being the amount earned on the common shares outstanding during this period.

Working Capital Jumps

"Cash, United States Government and other marketable securities at March 31, 1936, amounted to $218,034,223, compared with $166,369,122 at March 31, 1935, and $199,435,663 at Dec. 31, 1935. Net working capital at March 31, 1936, amounted to $355,248,902, compared with $294,786,133 at March 31, 1935, and $319,961,219 at Dec. 31, 1935.

"Net sales of the General Motors Corporation, excluding interdivisional transactions, for the 12 months ended March 31, 1936, amounted to $1,245,272,673."

Sales to dealers, including Canadian sales, overseas shipments and production from foreign sources, in this year's first quarter were 500,167 cars and trucks, compared with 388,716 cars and trucks in the first quarter of 1935, a gain of 111,451 units, or 28.7 per cent, the report disclosed.

"General Motors dealers in the United States delivered to consumers 379,950 cars and truck during the first quarter ended March 31, 1936, compared with 258,093 cars and trucks in the first quarter ended March 31, 1935, a gain of 121,857 units, or 47.2 per cent," Mr. Sloan continued.

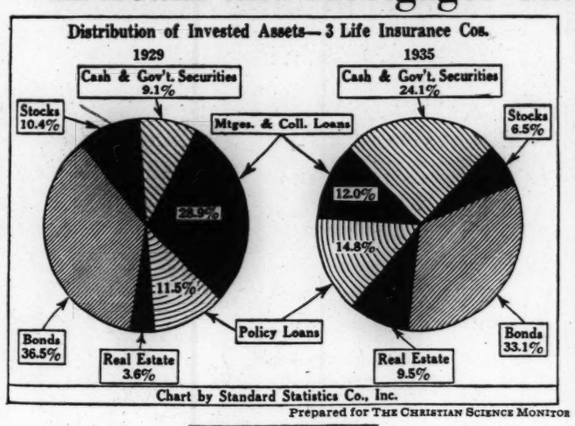
"For the twelve months ended March 31, 1936, total sales to dealers, including Canadian sales, overseas shipments and production from foreign sources, amounted to 1,827,139 cars and trucks. General Motors dealers in the United States delivered to consumers 1,400,853 cars and trucks, and sales by General Motors operating divisions to dealers within the United States amounted to 1,479,992 cars and trucks during this period."

Air Reduction's Quarter Net Up Over Year Ago

NEW YORK, April 28—Air Reduction Company, Inc., for the first quarter of 1936 reports net income earned on the outstanding stock, after federal taxes, of $1,430,231, equivolent to $1.70 per share. This compares with net income of $1,254,008, or $1.50 a share in the like quarter of 1935.

Gross sales of the company in the first three months of this year, less discounts, returns and allowances, were reported as $5,990,796, comparing with sale of $3,441,383 in the like period of 1935.

Life Insurance Investments In Loans and Mortgages Cut



Life insurance companies between 1929 and 1935 reduced their holdings of mortgages and collateral loans, and stocks.

The proportion of assets in cash and bonds has been increased.

Rise in Attendance At Motion Pictures Above Expectations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 28—The outstanding feature in the motion picture industry in the first quarter of this year is the marked increase in attendance, according to a survey by Poor's Publishing Company.

From the low point reached in 1932, says the report, motion picture attendance has risen steadily, with 1935 recording gains better than had been expected. Theater attendance for last year is estimated at 80,000,000 weekly—15 per cent above 1934.

"A year ago income from film rentals was satisfactory, but theater box office income was low," continues the survey. "Now, a pleasing upward trend for both rentals and box offices is providing motion picture companies with earnings higher than that of the early 1935 months. Although admission prices, which declined during the depression, have not been advanced with recovery, sporadic attempts made in this direction may be taken as an indication of the plan to increase prices when attendance more fully attains theater seating capacities.

"While the recent floods reduced theater attendance in some spots, the loss of income was more than made up by increased attendance in other sections. Moreover, active property damage to theaters by the floods was generally small.

"That attendance during the first three months of 1936 should have run ahead of last year, despite adverse weather conditions and floods, is adequate testimony to a rise in consumer incomes which promises much for the motion picture industry as time passes. Another contributing factor in the rising attendance records is the improved quality of film releases."

Treasury Expands Weekly Borrowing To Pay the Bonus

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP)—The Treasury has announced a weekly sale of short-term paper for funding soldier bonus payments until the government can determine the total cash needed for that purpose.

To this end, Secretary Morgenthau said the present weekly borrowing of $50,000,000 would be stepped up to $100,000,000 beginning next Monday and continuing "until further notice."

The additional borrowing will differ in one respect, instead of carrying a nine months' maturing, it will all fall due next December 15 when it must be paid off because it carries no conversion privilege.

Lends Elasticity

"Such a plan," Morgenthau said, "will lend elasticity to treasury borrowing and will provide funds to meet every need until we are able to ascertain just how much will ultimately be needed.

"At the present time, we do not have enough in our tills to provide what I believe to be a comfortable margin, particularly in view of uncertain world conditions."

Secretary Morgenthau is represented as regarding a working balance of between $500,000,000 and $1,000,000,000 as "comfortable." At the close of business on April 24, the treasury's working balance was $2,068,000,000, but daily expenditures were running far in excess of receipts, and the next financing period beginning June 15 is almost two months away.

"We feel this is the most intelligent way to do it," he said of the bonus funding plan, "and will provide the leeway we need to pay off every certificate presented. The cost will be almost nil as the treasury has been able to borrow all the nine month money it needs at less than ⅛ of one per cent.

Will Hold Till July 15

"I could ask for bonds in June and overshoot the mark by getting more money than needed, for which I would have to pay more interest than on short term paper."

He said the new policy would be continued at least until July 15. By that time, he added, "We will know more clearly what we need." His estimates have been that a total of $1,984,000,000 in cash and bonds will be needed ultimately to pay off the bonus.

He emphasized the change in borrowing policy would not eliminate new borrowings on June 15. In fact, he said, there would be a "healthy" issue at that time. On that date a total of $686,000,000 of 1¼ per cent notes falls due which probably will be met through a conversion offering. In addition, new money for the ensuing quarter's needs will also be asked.

The daily Treasury statement today showed federal expenditures trending toward $6,000,000,000 for the fiscal year, with the deficit above $2,500,000,000.

Steel Rate Best Since May, 1930

By the Associated Press

New York, April 28

THE American Iron & Steel Institute yesterday estimated steel production during the current week at 71.2 per cent of capacity, the highest since May, 1930. It compared with 70.4 in the preceding week and 62.0 a month ago. A year ago production was at the rate of 43.1 per cent of capacity.

The indicated increase in operating schedules of 0.8 of 1 percentage point was considerably smaller than the average of the last few weeks, but it marked the fifth consecutive weekly gain since the third week in March.

In the preceding week operations were estimated to have risen 2.5 points over the week of April 13.

Conference Board Says Industry Gains In March and April

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP)—The National Industrial Conference Board reported that industrial activity advanced slightly during March and that further improvement was noted in the first two weeks of April.

"Greater than seasonal advances took place from February to March in the automobile and steel industries," it was found in the survey. "Orders for machine tools declined about 6 per cent as compared with the preceding month but remained 69 per cent higher than a year ago.

"A sharp increase occurred in residential construction; total building contracts, however, rose by slightly less than the usual seasonal amount. . . .

"Retail trade increased by more than the usual seasonal amount, bringing the physical volume of department store sales to a point about 11.3 per cent higher than a year ago. The dollar value of rural sales was about 9.5 per cent higher than in March, 1935."

Corporate Maturities In May $48,043,000

NEW YORK, April 28—May maturities of corporate bonds will total $48,043,400, according to the Standard Statistics Company, of New York. The number of bonds and notes making up the total is 116 of which 16 amount to $1,000,000 or more as follows:

May 1	
Canadian Nat'l. Rys. Eq. J 4½s	$1,000,000
Canadian Nat'l. Rys. Eq. K 5s	1,200,000
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Eq. 4½s	1,320,000
Illinois Central R. R. Eq. Tr. J 5s	1,273,000
Indiana Natural Gas & Oil Gtd 5s	1,534,000
McCormick (Chic.) 1st Ser. 6½s	1,015,000
North Penna. R. R. Co 1st 4s	1,500,000
Shaker Co. 1st Income 7s	1,081,500
Southern Pacific Co. Eq. Tr. G 5s	1,176,000
State Theater (Phila.) 1st 5¾s	1,274,000
Union Oil of Calif. Serial 1½s	1,200,000
Virginia Midland Ry. Gen. 5s	4,859,000
Wis. Central Ry. Co. (Sup. & Dul. 1st 4s	7,500,000
May 15	
Home Tel. & Tel. (Spokane) 1st 5s	2,999,900
N. Y. Central Lines Eq. Tr. 4½s (of 1925)	1,500,000
Penna. R. R. Gen Eq. Tr. D 4½s	1,310,000

April maturities amounted to $40,071,768, and the 113 issues and portions of issues falling due in June total $42,766,500.

$110,000,000 Bond Issues of B. M. T. On Market Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 28—Financing that involves the largest block of securities to be undertaken under the Securities Act of 1933 was made public today with the offering of $110,000,000 of Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corporation collateral trust bonds. The securities are offered by a group headed by Hayden, Stone & Co., Brown Harriman & Co., Inc. and Lazard Freres & Co., Inc. The issues consist of $65,000,000 of 4½ per cent series bonds due on May 1, 1966, and $45,000,000 of 3 and 3¾ per cent serial bonds maturing on May 1, 1937, to May 1, 1951, inclusive

This 4½ per cent bonds will be offered at par and accrued interest; $11,700,000 of 3 per cent serial bonds due on May 1, 1937, to 1941, will be priced to yield 0.75 to 2.47 per cent, and $33,300,000 of 3¾ per cent serial bonds maturing on May 1, 1942, to 1951, will be priced to yield 2.84 to 3.93 per cent, according to maturity.

Proceeds from the sale of these bonds will be used, together with general funds of the company, to the extent required, for the redemption on July 1, 1936, of $82,660,000 of the company's rapid transit security 6 per cent bonds, Series A, at 105 and interest, and $10,000,000 of the company's 15-year secured 6 per cent bonds, Series A, at 103 and interest; $99,922,800 being required for these redemptions and $10,488,450 for deposit with the custodian trustee under the indenture, subject to withdrawal for the purposes stated in the identure.

Estimated combined annual debt service requirements on the $110,000,000 of bonds and the $22,423,000 of underlying elevated bonds of the New York Rapid Transit Corporation will be, for the year ended on May 1, 1937, $7,581,230, of which $5,581,230 represents interest and $2,000,000 will represent the serial maturity due on May 1, 1937.

Consolidated earnings of the company show a balance available for debt service for the year ended on June 30, 1935, of $12,552,972, and for the six months ended on Dec. 31, 1935, of $5,908,314.

W. Virginia Employment, Pay Rolls Show Increases

RICHMOND, Va., April 28—The West Virginia State Planning Board was told that employment and pay rolls are advancing, but still are 15 per cent below the predepression level.

E. C. Cornwell, statistician, said wages and the number of workers increased from 1924 to 1929, then began dropping until 1933. Then a new gradual ascent began.

He said his data was obtained from the compensation department records, but does not include figures on agricultural workers. He added: "We find the climb still in progress, but our figures are not final."

News Notes—France

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Building—The building industry of France during 1935 reached the lowest level on record. Depression was particularly marked toward the middle of the year and no improvement was manifest during the latter months, although other French industries showed definite signs of progress. On the basis of 1913 equaling 100, the index for the French building industry in 1935 stood at 68, compared with 82 in 1934 and 91 in 1933. Only 44 building permits were granted for the city of Paris in December, 1935, this being the lowest figure ever recorded.

Foreign Trade—French import and export trade both registered value declines in 1935 compared with the preceding year. Aggregate imports during the past year amounted to 44,615,746 metric tons, valued at $1,382,254,566, compared with 45,825,978 tons, valued at $1,524,421,272 in 1934. Exports in 1935 totaled 29,317,460 metric tons, valued at $1,021,192,524, compared with 28,441,974 tons, valued at $1,178,107,854 in 1934.

Silk—The French silk industry operated at a notably low level during the last year. In 1935 only 45 per cent of production was exported. In 1928 silk exports represented 8.74 per cent of all French exports while in 1935 they had declined to 4.96 per cent. Exports in 1913 represented 75 to 80 per cent of the production and this proportion was maintained until 1928. Exports in 1935 declined in value to $35,000,000 which is a drop of 83 per cent compared with the exports for 1928.

Rayon—Increasing domestic demand has resulted in an appreciable improvement in France's rayon industry since the beginning of the current year. Export trade in rayon yarn, however, has continued to decline and local producers see little hope of reviving this business in view of the numerous adverse elements involved. Stimulated by the more favorable prices for rayon, production of rayon fabrics in a wide variety of lines and styles has increased substantially in recent months.

Wine—French wine industry is much concerned over the abnormally large stock surplus on hand. It is estimated that the excess supply of wine approximates 528,400,000 gallons. How to dispose of this enormous surplus is a problem which the industry and the Government are endeavoring to solve. Government measures thus far adopted with a view of establishing market equilibrium have not proved entirely satisfactory. However, it is still maintained that a general and lasting recovery in the French wine market will be dependent not only on government measures but on the current season's outcome from the standpoint of production. United States purchases of French wines and liquors declined $7,000,000 in 1935.

Air Transport—Notable progress was made in commercial aviation in France during 1935. The length of lines over which "Air France" operated in 1935 totaled 39,223 kilometers compared with 37,235 kilometers in 1934. Despite the general increase in traffic and the increase in the number of services operated, the total number of commercial kilometers declined to 9,981,504 in 1935 as compared with 10,045,561 in 1934. A higher rate of speed and closer schedule connection, as well as the use of new equipment and materials, accounted for this result.

Airplane Exports—Exports of airplanes from France registered a marked increase during 1935 compared with the preceding year. Sales abroad in the last calendar year amounted to $11,050,000 compared with $5,400,000 in 1934. Germany, Roumania, Italy and Soviet Russia were largely responsible for the augmented French airplane exports in 1935. The increased export trade has served to place the French airplane industry on a sound footing financially. Profits, however, were not large as competition was unusually keen and prices were reduced to a minimum.

Glass—The French glass export trade has experienced a striking recession in recent years. During 1935, exports from France of glass and glass products were valued at only $2,805,000 compared with $15,520,000 in 1929, the peak year for this trade. In 1934 glass producers were able to maintain their foreign sales at approximately the same level as in 1933, but the downward trend was resumed in 1935, the volume of exports in that year being 38 per cent under the 1934 level.

Automobiles—In striking contrast to the situation in the United States, Great Britain and Germany, the automotive industry in France lost ground in 1935. Official statistics show that the index of production during the past year declined to 403 (1913 equals 100) compared with 453 in 1934 and 467 in 1933. Sales of passenger cars in 1935 totaled 139,205 units against 152,394 units in 1934. French makes accounting for 129,423 units and 142,464 respectively. Sales of new foreign passenger cars increased from 10,130 units in 1934 to 11,772 units in 1935.

Imports—The United States was the leading source of France's imports in 1935. Germany ranked second, followed by Great Britain and Belgium-Luxemburg. Imports of American products into France during the year 1935 were equal to $117,092,000, a decline of $27,464,000 compared with 1934. The balance of Franco-American trade in favor of the United States in 1935 amounted to $69,741,100 compared with a favorable balance of $89,364,000 in 1934.

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only and is under no circumstances to be construed as an offering of these securities for sale, or as an offer to buy, or as a solicitation of an offer to buy, any of such securities. The offering is made only by the Prospectus. This advertisement is published on behalf of only those of the undersigned who are registered dealers in securities in this State.

New Issues

$110,000,000

Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corporation

Rapid Transit Collateral Trust Bonds

$65,000,000 4½% Series Due May 1, 1966

$45,000,000 3% and 3¾% Serial Bonds Due May 1, 1937-1951, inclusive

To be dated May 1, 1936. Interest payable May 1 and November 1 in New York City.

4½% SERIES DUE MAY 1, 1966

Price 100% and accrued interest

SERIAL BONDS

3% BONDS Amount	Due May 1	Price	Approx. Yield	3¾% BONDS Amount	Due May 1	Price	Approx. Yield	3¾% BONDS Amount	Due May 1	Price	Approx. Yield
$2,000,000	1937	102.25	0.75%	$2,700,000	1942	105.00	2.84%	$3,700,000	1947	100.00	3.75%
2,000,000	1938	103.50	1.23	2,700,000	1943	104.00	3.11	3,700,000	1948	99.50	3.80
2,500,000	1939	104.50	1.46	2,700,000	1944	103.00	3.32	3,700,000	1949	99.00	3.85
2,500,000	1940	104.00	1.96	3,200,000	1945	102.00	3.49	3,700,000	1950	98.50	3.89
2,700,000	1941	102.50	2.47	3,700,000	1946	101.00	3.63	3,500,000	1951	98.00	3.93

(accrued interest to be added in each case)

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained only from such of the undersigned as are registered dealers in securities in this State.

Hayden, Stone & Co. — Brown Harriman & Co. Incorporated — Lazard Frères & Company Incorporated

J. & W. Seligman & Co. — Lehman Brothers — Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc.

White, Weld & Co. — Field, Glore & Co. — Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Kidder, Peabody & Co. — Stone & Webster and Blodget Incorporated — W. C. Langley & Co.

Bancamerica-Blair Corporation — Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. — G. M.-P. Murphy & Co.

E. H. Rollins & Sons Incorporated — W. E. Hutton & Co.

April 28, 1936

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Musical Events in Germany

By **H. H. Stuckenschmidt**

Berlin

GERMANY this year is to have a busy musical summer. This artistic activity should form an effective complement to the Olympic Games. The Dresden Philharmonic is to give a festival of contemporary music under the direction of Paul von Kempen. For the end of May, Frankfurt is preparing a first performance of Hermann Reutter's opera, "Doktor Johannes Faust," a work awaited with great expectation. In Weimar the Tonkünstlerfest des Allgemeinen Deutschen Musikvereins will take place in June. This will be partly in commemoration of Franz Liszt. The Berlin Kunstwochen are to begin about the same time and are to be followed by the Munich and Dresden opera festivals. Bayreuth is also open this year, with the added attraction of Wilhelm Furtwängler's collaboration. Germany's summer visitors will therefore be amply provided for. That the younger generation is to be well repersented in all these institutions is evidence of the gradual recovery of German musical life.

Meanwhile, the concert season continues in Berlin. After an interim of several years Ernest Ansermet once more appeared as one of the conductors of the Philharmonic concerts. The unique position of this Swiss in the history of modern music is well known. He was one of the discoverers of Stravinsky, whose music makes a special appeal to his rhythmical temperament. It would be unjust, however, to stamp Ansermet exclusively as a Stravinsky conductor. He has developed into one of the most unequivocal of living orchestral conductors. As a Swiss he has the advantage of standing, in a cultural sense, between two races. He combines the Latin clarity of French musicianship with the whole-hearted devotion characteristic of a German score. His program, most cleverly put together, shows this very clearly.

The introductory Mozart Symphony in D Major (Köchel 504) acquired an amazing vitality under his leadership. His subtle sense of color was given full and effective play in the second half of the program: two movements from Hector Berlioz's "Romeo and Juliet," particularly the love scene, stood as contrast to the highly wrought ingenuity of Claude Debussy's "Ibéria." Both romanticism and impressionism were given a convincing interpretation, while the stylistic lines which unite the two idioms were revealed to us, perhaps, for the first time. Wilhelm Backhaus was the brilliant soloist in Beethoven's G Major Concerto when Ansermet showed himself as an unfailing and modest accompanist.

One of the most important works in modern German orchestral music was introduced by Eugen Jochum at his fourth Philharmonic concert in Berlin. It is Karl Höller's "Hymnen." This young Regensburger, who has a comprehensive talent, set himself a double task, which he has carried out in a most persuasive manner. He has discovered the world of old Gregorian melody, that is, the fundamental music of the West, and adapts it to the modern idiom, thus evolving a new form of polyphonic symphony. The rich, dazzlingly orchestrated score is built up in four movements. The first is a Toccata on the Pentecostal sequence, "Veni Sancte Spiritus"; the second is in imitation and fantasia form, on the Easter chorale, "Victimae Paschali Laudes"; the third is an Adagio on "Ave Maris Stella," and the finale a Fantasia and Fugue on the "Salve Regina." The strongest impression is made by the second movement, which, with the logic of pure music and without any external tone painting, describes the Passion and the Resurrection in dramatic development. Here, Höller's contrapuntal language, which serves a harmony of daring independence, reaches its most complete formulation.

Höller is a romantic of adventurous disposition who, through his inborn talent for form, is saved from blundering. Though he had made use of the milestones of modern music as far as Hindemith, Malipiero and Stravinsky, he has worked out his individual synthesis. His strong devotional feeling gave to this work a quality which, in spite of the rather inadequate performance, no one could ignore. For the great orchestral climaxes Jochum, the conductor, had not made sufficient allowance for the relative dynamic force of the wind and strings.

The young Parisian pianist, Robert Casadésus, was new to Berlin. He is a brilliant, cultured player and won enthusiastic applause for his novel and virtuosic rendering of Mozart's D Major Concerto (Köchel 537).

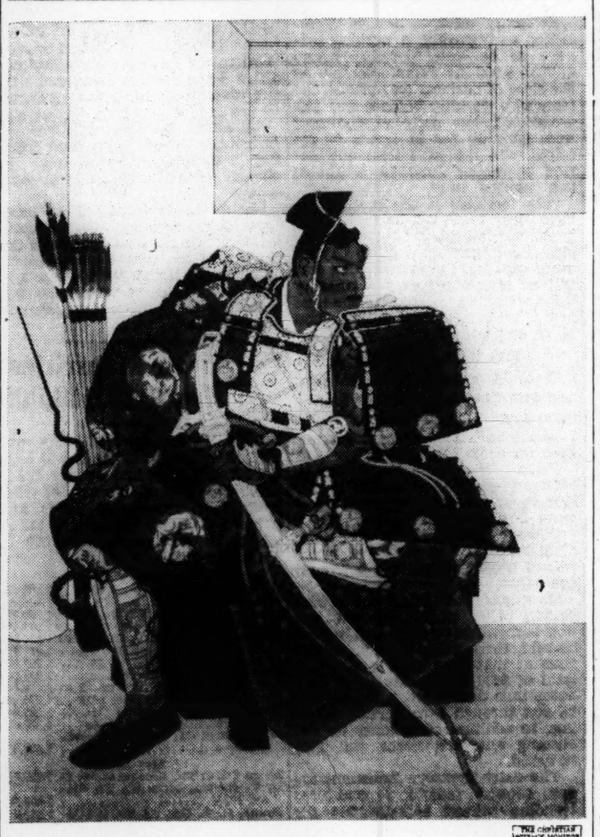
Libussé Novak, young Czech pianist, follows the tonal tradition of the French school. Her outstanding talent for the instrument stood her in good stead in her enchanting reading of Ravel, but her Schumann was disappointing.

After a rather lengthy pause, the Bechstein piano firm has resumed its concerts in aid of talented young pianists. Of the three evenings, that of the violinist, Alma Moodie, and Eduard Erdmann left the most lasting impression. These two artists played a program of Beethoven, Busoni and Schubert with an intensity and a striking clarity of ensemble that well-nigh approached perfection.

Adrian Æschbacher, with his volcanic talent, co-operated with the distinguished Quartetto di Roma in Brahms's Quintet in F minor. The impressions received were often fascinating, though it seemed impossible to achieve a perfect balance between five such different temperaments.

Gaspar Cassadó, one of the first cellists in the world, collaborated with the Viennese Friedrich Wührer in a sonata evening of which the Brahms E minor, op. 38, formed the apex. The almost violinistic lightness of Cassadó's tone blended with the warmth of Wührer's into sounds of sheer beauty.

The Berlin Opera has been devoting itself to new productions of "Rigoletto" and "Norma," the success of which seems to depend, in the main, on the qualities of the singers. The German opera houses will shortly undergo a good many changes. Clemens Krauss is to take the place of the retiring Knappertsbusch in Munich; this is probably due to Furtwängler's return to the Berlin Staatsoper. A young, highly talented conductor, Philipp Wüst, is to leave Mannheim in order to take the post vacated by Franz von Hoesslin in Breslau.



"A Young Samurai," by Yasuo Kobori, in the Tokyo Spring Academy

The Tokyo Spring Academy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo

NOT all the greatest living artists of Japan were driven to resignation from the Imperial Academy of Art last spring and summer when the then Minister of Education announced his drastic reform of the academy, for some of the greatest names are still represented on its rolls and their paintings are hung at its current exhibition; yet there is not a single really outstanding work of art in the Spring Academy in Tokyo, the first since the reorganization. It must be hastily added, however, that the general level is very high and that if the academy this year seems to have a mediocre monotony it is an excellent mediocrity.

The most notable departure from exhibitions of recent years, aside from the absence of certain rebellious favorites, is the elimination of the section of European-style oil paintings. The academy gains thereby. Japanese painters in oil have not yet attained mastery of the western technique.

The barring of Western oils has not eliminated Western influence from the exhibition, better known as the Teiten. This is noticeable in the technique of a number of pictures executed in Japanese paints on Japanese silk, especially in those where the Western rather than the Far Eastern "airplane perspective" is used. It is, perhaps, more striking in the choice of subjects by some of the artists whose work has been hung.

There is one painting of kimono-clad girls in a modern automobile, and another of a similar group gazing through a giant telescope. Still another shows two Japanese maidens playing billiards, and there are modernistic chairs in some of the paintings. One is a study of a locomotive in action, excellently done, but scarcely a fit subject for the medium used.

Modernism is even more evident in the section of arts and crafts, much of the metal work being outright modernistic in design.

To return to the paintings, the smaller number accepted and hung this year affords a better opportunity for display, and the walls are far from crowded. Dual six-fold screens depicting dragons and thunder clouds at battle, from the brush of Taikan Yokohama, are later, it is reported, to be presented to the Emperor.

Another pair of six-fold screens is the work of Suiyun Komuro, leader of the Southern School. An exceptionally large painting on silk by Kibo Kodama showing an autumn moonlight scene with a fox in the foreground is greatly admired, more by Japanese because of its symbolical associations than by Westerners. Another over-sized silk in black-and-white shows spray dashing over a rocky shore, with a lighthouse in the near distance. It is the work of Tetsuya Yano.

Gyokudo Kawai's comparatively small seascape shows a little steamer, instead of the more conventional sailing vessel, going against the wind through the Inland Sea. The softness of the misty coloring is particularly pleasing.

There are the usual subjects of domestic life. Among the best of these are "After the Bath," by Tsuyako Imao — the only woman painter represented at this year's academy—and a pair of two-fold screens by Kitano Tsunetomi.

There are few portraits, the best being that of Keiko, the last of the Tokugawa Shoguns, by Kaburagi Kiyokata. A Young Samurai by Yasuo Kobori is also very good.

'Bury the Dead'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

IRWIN SHAW'S long one-act play, "Bury the Dead," is proving the most stirring antiwar drama of a theater season that has repeatedly sounded the cry for a lasting peace between nations. There have been preachments and satires, utopian visions and even a melodrama with musical comedy trimmings. But here is a play that might have been inspired by the stories of company mutinies, news of which was so efficiently suppressed by the censors during the World War. It is possible, too, that Mr. Shaw knew about the legend that provided the theme of "Miracle at Verdun," as both plays startle their audiences with the spectacle of slain soldiers who refuse to be buried. No army regulations contain provisions against such a contingency; church and temporal authorities alike are helpless to deal with it; all the sentimental and patriotic conventions are flouted by these young men who rise against the world that dispossessed them by force.

Through most of Mr. Shaw's play the six who refuse to lie down in the earth stand impassively with their backs to the spectators in the trench that lies along the footlight trough. Facing the mutineers, one after another, are their womenfolk —mothers, sisters, sweethearts and wives—who plead with the six to conform with the law of shot and shell. But the six are beyond reach of emotion and argument. They dwell in a new dimension—and, unlike the resurrected men in "Miracle at Verdun," are not disheartened that they are rejected by the "living." A vision of justice toward the young imbues these six who have been robbed of their youth. "Forget the grave as we have forgotten it," they say.

At last their late generals act. This will never do. Nothing was said about this sort of thing at West Point. A shattering fire is opened upon the six and, as if roused from a lethargy, they walk out of the trench and start slowly, restlessly, into the world with their message their comrades who have not yet been wounded falling in behind.

Once more the theater exemplifies the fact that an audience will accept a premise—however fantastic—for the sake of a fine idea so long as the treatment is consistent with itself. To Mr. Shaw only one idea matters—that war shall be stripped of its trappings. He telescopes time and space with no more ado than turning a light off and on. Gruesomeness is not among the play's effects upon the spectators, and it dismisses its audience in a mood of exaltation.

The performance is worthy of its subject in its avoidance of every banality of overemphasis, either in the form of shouting lines that should be murmured or in the guise of a self-conscious naïveté which can be so damaging to any true effect of pity and indignation.

The main piece is preceded by "Prelude," a sketch involving three disabled veterans of the World War who ironically live over their memories as they listen to radio reports of preparations for another war, with old and new slogans dramatized in the background of speech-making and music.

E. C. S.

Ethel Barrymore Theater—Alex Yokel presents the Actors Repertory Comuany in **Bury the Dead**, by Irwin Shaw; directed by Worthington Miner and Walter Hart; beginning April 30, 1936.

Woman and Actress

By **E. C. Sherburne**

New York

"WAITING during the rehearsal period for the hour to come when I find my thinking has blended at last with that of the woman I am to act—that is always an ordeal. There is the part and there I am—oil and water—until the oneness comes. No longer is my mental pace at odds with that of the part. After days, perhaps weeks, of tension I can relax." Miss Jane Cowl was discussing the need for the player to serve the play if the full purpose of the theater is to be fulfilled.

Who that saw the Moscow Art Theater performances can believe there is any satisfactory approach to characterization other than through the search of a mental union with the part? Miss Cowl was continuing her discussion. Did you see Katchalov in several parts? Think of changing from that wholesome, would-be benefactor of the town in "An Enemy of the People" to the cynical aristocratic outcast in "The Lower Depths." There was no attempt at outer disguise apart from a natural differentiation in the clothes, no extreme use of makeup. But mentally the man transformed himself.

There was a sight to make any player humble. Such revelation of human thoughts and emotions in the service of the play. When Duse was last in New York Miss Cowl went to her performances every free matinée. Coming out into the lobby one afternoon a newspaper writer accosted her with: "What are you doing here, watching this relic, this . . ." She was furious. "How can you ask such a question? You wouldn't understand if I told you. Go away!"

Thanks to her mother, Miss Cowl's theatergoing began at the age of 3, in Boston. There being need for money in the family before she finished high school, she had the happiness to get walk-on parts in several of Mr. Belasco's productions. To round out her education she took special courses at Columbia. In a few years came a leading role in Belasco's "Is Matrimony a Failure?" The strongest lesson she carried over from those apprentice days was that disdain has no place in a well-ordered theater—disdain by the star of the bit player, disdain of the audience if it is not up to expectations in either size or responsiveness. For the spectators become aware of coldness in the player and become cold in turn.

Some audiences are bound to be quicker on the uptake than others. If the beat of receptivity is slow, the player must take more time. Sometimes the pace is so fast that it is as if she and the spectators were running a footrace on even terms. Those are the exhilarating occasions—when a flick of an eyelash may be enough to set off a houseful of laughter. Then it is merely necessary to indicate a point and throw it away, to be completed by the audience.

Tragedy is easier to act, Miss Cowl finds, than comedy, which requires that the player be on his toes for the right instant of stroke and return. Too soon is as bad as too late, so vital is this element of timing. And timing is a process of thought, adjusted to the tempo of each particular audience.

The thought behind a part must be gone through at each performance if there is to be illusion and freshness. For it is from the thought that it stands for that the word takes wings. Projected by thought a word may be whispered and carry through the house, whereas mechanically noisy speaking may not be audible to half the audience. It is as if it set up a wall for itself.

Stanislavsky has explained this whole idea of acting as a mental medium, with word and action as reflections of thinking within the part. So characterized, the woman acted by Miss Cowl last season in "Rain from Heaven" had length of line and such measure of poise that she could help sustain the vision of others. In contrast is her present role in "First Lady," at the Music Box Theater. Lucy Wayne is a flutterer, a person so impulsive in her determination that her husband's political ambitions shall not be balked by unworthy rivals that she is continually on the verge of upsetting the applecart. She can't help fluttering, and nothing could be more fervent than her echoing of the Senator's wish that women would keep out of politics. Yet she never quite abandons her code. She will not descend to the obvious tactics of her rival in President-making, the justice's wife. This bring in a nice distinction in the conduct of the ladies' battles over the teacups: Lucy must make it clear that she fails to score because she chooses not to play the game according to her rival's terms. Miss Cowl says that this distinction calls for the most sagacious handling she can bring to these scenes.

About a performance drying up during a long run. There's no excuse for that. Perhaps because Miss Cowl has headed her own companies she does not feel free of a sense of responsibility, however many times a play is given. "'Why do you give your best performances on first nights?' I have often asked my companies, and answered myself: 'Because you knew you were being judged.' Then I would protest: 'But you are being judged at every performance.'

"It all resolves into an attitude of mind, I suppose, a readiness for the enrichments of the thought that will come even after many performances have been given. Such a gleam came to me in the chamber scene of 'Romeo and Juliet,' the last night I played it in Seattle, and one of the lines took on a beauty new to me. I think that production holds the record for that play, 698 performances straight, not in repertoire. 'Smilin' Through' I acted in 1100 times, and it was fresh for me to the end. I am proud to have been part author of it with Jane Murfin. Many letters came from people to whom it brought a solace with its theme of loyalty, of life unending, of love that does not fail, whatever one chooses to find there. Those who tried to provide cult interpretations were wrong so far as our simple intent was concerned."

Jane Cowl

Franklin in Woodcuts

A WELCOME sort of character portrait is the combination of brief text and woodcut employed in "Benjamin Franklin," by Benjamin Turzac (New York: Covici Friede. $3). There are eighty woodcuts, illustrating the highlights of Franklin's career, with some forty pages of 200-words text, each giving succinctly the biographical facts. This text by Florence Turzak is commendable for its freedom from hero-worship.

We are reminded of the early lessons in thrift that were to culminate in Poor Richard's Almanac; we see Franklin as an apprentice in his father's tallow shop, observe his fascination in books and reading, follow him into a print shop and learn of his first success as an author of ballads, then forward to his career as a publisher, traveller, public printer to the Pennsylvania Assembly, postmaster in Philadelphia, inventor, military engineer, America's advocate in England for tax reductions, ambassador to France and home again as associate framer of the Constitution.

Mr. Turzak's strong and brilliant command of his medium is evident all through the book. He is able to combine symbolism with unforced pictorial material. There is humor in his designs as well as a decorative quality that is always kept in its place. He sometimes places the vantage point low, looking up at his figures, and so emphasizing them when persons rather than places are to be accented. His compositions are to be enjoyed for their ideas as well as for a pictorial richness that emerges increasingly upon examination of his work. Yet his woodcuts have the merit of clarity of main effect at first glance.

'Les Noces' Revived

By **Pitts Sanborn**

New York

UNQUESTIONABLY "Les Noces" has turned out to be the paramount event of the spring engagement at the Metropolitan Opera House of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo. Stravinsky's portrayal of a Russian peasant wedding had been presented here in concert form in 1926 and in a stage performance in 1929; but only in the production of April 20 were we made acquainted with the work as done by the Diaghileff troupe. Bronislava Nijinska, sister of Vasily Nijinsky, who had come to America expressly to stage "Les Noces" and "Gypsy Dances" for the Ballet Russe, supervised the American première.

Mme. Nijinska's choreography, for all its symbolism, was simple and austere in its principal patterns, and its severity was enhanced by the unrelieved black-and-white of the costuming and the prevailing plainness of the background. Altogether, as a stage show this peasant wedding of old Russia was an eminently serious and somewhat doleful affair. To execute the difficult score special forces were called in from the Art of Musical Russia. They comprised four pianists, a group of percussion players, a quartet of solo voices, a chorus of sixty, and the conductor. The instrumental scoring, by the way, calls only for four pianos and a group of pulsatiles, but the noise the resourceful composer extracted from this modest array must have been plainly heard at Sandy Hook.

To one listener the monotonous screeching by the singers of an interminably repeated phrase, the savage pounding of pianos and pulsatiles, and the intentional domination of the rudest kind of rhythm become a weariness to flesh and spirit. While admitting and admiring the talent and skill that have gone into this curious and forbidding work, he would pick in preference "Pétrouchka," or even the somewhat deflated "Sacre du Printemps," as Stravinsky's masterpiece.

"Gypsy Dances," a brief entertainment, with music from Dargomijsky's opera "Russalka," introduced on the 17th, ends in a veritable cyclone of speed and color. A quasi-novelty on the 19th was the new version of "Public Gardens," set, presumably, in the Jardin du Luxembourg in Paris, and provided by Leonide Massine with a revised choregraphy and by Vladimir Dukelsky with a new score, of which the former was decidedly the more impressive.

Ungracious though it may seem to say so, the revival last week of Nicolai's "Merry Wives of Windsor," in an excellent English version by Henry E. Krehbiel, at the Juilliard School of Music, was so surprisingly good that it proved to be a real event. Although presented with student singers and instrumentalists, there was scarcely a hint of the amateurish about this production. Indeed, it is very unusual to find in opera anywhere such generally competent acting; in particular, such accomplished and effective team play and such well-planned and flexible grouping. For this happy state of affairs cordial praise is due Alfredo Valenti, the stage director of the Juilliard productions. Nor was the musical performance unworthy of the dramatic element.

Arturo Toscanini began on the evening of the 23d his valedictory series as regular conductor of the Philharmonic-Symphony with his farewell to the Thursday subscribers. Carnegie Hall was naturally crowded to supercapacity and ovations sitting or standing followed one another in crashing succession. Mr. Toscanini took it all with a modesty becoming his genius.

To make his program he selected the same numbers he had led at his first appearance with the Philharmonic Society, on the evening of Thursday, Jan. 14, 1926—Weber's Overture to "Euryanthe," Haydn's "Clock" Symphony, Sibelius's "Swan of Tuonela," Wagner's Trauermusik from "Götterdämmerung" and Respighi's "Pines of Rome" (in 1926 a "first time in New York"). The arrangement, however, was different, for on the earlier occasion Haydn opened the program, followed by Respighi, and the final number was the "Euryanthe" Overture.

The first farewell was characterized by the kind of conducting and the kind of playing that we now take as a matter of course—too much as a matter of course!—when Mr. Toscanini presides. If I were to pick out any pieces for special praise they would be the overture, in which the Largo section for muted strings had the uncanny beauty that Weber must have dreamed of; the "Swan," for which Mr. Toscanini succeeds in evoking more grippingly than anyone else the mysterious, unearthly, northern mood, and Haydn's symphony, done with an utter mastery of style and a penetrating sympathy.

The Los Angeles Music Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

THE winter season of music in Los Angeles and its environs closed on a rising inflection, leaving music patrons with no sense of satisfaction. The Philharmonic Orchestra's final program was given over to the Brahms Requiem. At these concerts Mr. Klemperer's baton was particularly effective. His approach was reverential and the great beauties of the work were expounded with a fine impersonality. Dr. Richard Lert had trained the chorus well-nigh to perfection. His sense of the rich, sweeping phrases had not caused him to overlook the minutest detail. Such precise attacks are rarely heard in chorus singing. The dynamic effects were so ingrained as to sound spontaneous, and the accents of the English words were given flawlessly at no expense of musical values.

The weakness in the performance as a whole was Miss Gina Vanna's poor enunciation. Her light, clear voice would have been satisfactory enough had other qualities been equal, but all in all she did not seem suited to the work. Eugene Pearson's baritone solos were highly satisfactory. His attitude was that of the routined oratorio artist and he sang his part with attention to the message intended.

The final concert of the University of California at Los Angeles series (which this writer was unable to attend) was given April 18 in Royce Hall and included the "Pulcinella" Suite by Stravinsky, the first Symphony by Shostakovich, the "Wood Dove" by Schönberg, and "Don Juan" by Strauss. Evidently the "Wood Dove" was played to honor Mr. Schönberg, whose acceptance of the chair of music in the university has just been announced. Dr Klemperer conducted this concert.

Altogether, the Philharmonic orchestra has given about 125 concerts in the Southwest this season. The programs have been interesting and splendidly performed; nevertheless, Dr. Klemperer has come in for quite general adverse comment because of his neglect of the American composer. It is hoped that he can find some American compositions worthy of his regard for next season.

The Armitage Concerts ended with two dance programs by Martha Graham, who attracted capacity audiences to Philharmonic Auditorium, April 7 and 10.

Miss Graham's unique art has been discussed in such detail recently in these pages that further analysis is unnecessary. Hers is indeed a subtle interpretative expression hard to describe. One must experience an evening with her to realize the altitude of her contribution to the world of art—and having once had this experience one resolves to never again miss an opportunity to repeat the thrill.

B. K. W.

Feet on a Phantom Bridge

By **Margaret Lloyd**

II

CONTINUING the discussion of a possible fusion of ballet and modern techniques, as adumbrated in the later compositions of Massine and more nearly approximated in the modern ballets of Kurt Jooss—one reason for this combination of forces, still resting on the ballet base, and more apparent in Europe than in America, is that ballet is a distinctly European dance form. Europeans immediately recognize this form and through it perceive the content. They have, except for the specialized audiences of Mary Wigman, little use for the modern dance.

So, although Jooss studied with Laban as well as in ballet schools, in his own work he makes no very radical departure. In his effort to find a good, sound structural basis for the modern idiom which he wants to use to express modern ideas, he favors certain features of ballet training. There are *barres* in the Jooss studios, although the advanced student does not use them. Yet the exercises are given strictly in ballet. For example, ballet exercises promote splendid elevation.

Another foreign dancer to seek out this fusion of techniques is Harald Kreutzberg. In the symposium, "Modern Dance," a compilation of essays written by prominent European and American dancers, he writes optimistically of such a fusion as desirable, even inevitable. And likens the species of movement he most admires to *bel canto* singing—a quality which he undoubtedly achieves. In his recent programs he has seemed to rely more on his ballet training than on his Wigman schooling. Retreating from the centrifugal movement of meaning, he has learned so far to the peripheral side that he stands today as a virtuoso of charming filigree.

Trudi Schoop and her Comic Ballet brought further provocative impressions. Comic pantomime is here the prime factor to be considered, and very little dancing per se. Twice were *pointes* used in flashes of fun-effects, with an occasional high jump or *cabriole* by the men. Clever gymnastics and acrobatics (distantly related to the high-brow acrobacy of modernism) were introduced by Meta Krahn and the tall and supple Edith Carola. Trudi Schoop's desire also is to be contemporary — to comment on the *comédie humaine*. Undone by overzealous publicity, the first performance seemed obvious and more than a trifle flat. In justice to her let it be said that a second viewing of the same program revealed subtler details at first overlooked. Her "Fridolin" is indeed a tragi-comic figure that warms the heart.

We have reviewed the European dancers, as we have seen them, heralded by great ballyhoo, in America. Let us ponder the modern American dancers. Would the ballyhoo, in reverse gear, pave the way for them so eloquently abroad? Or is it true that the European public is less gullible? And how far, if at all, are the modern Americans veering toward the peripheral ballet?

The first revolt of the American dancers was against ballet in general, not merely a protesting descent from *les pointes*. They had already benefited by Isadora Duncan's and Ruth St. Denis's breaks with tradition and found in the Denishawn technique (a kind of barefoot, plastic ballet) a flying field for their first flights.

The reaction was wholly centrifugal. They worked at first from the basis of expressive bodily movement which not until later did they learn to control with definite technique. This movement was self-made, drawn and devised from individual abilities and potentialities. It sometimes fairly dripped with emotion. Some of the early titles are indicative of the most sentimental self-expression. But that period was soon outgrown.

Here it should be remembered that the modern movement in America was well under way before Mary Wigman visited the country. Her influence was no doubt immense in some quarters. But the great creative artists of the country were established in their own unfrequented paths.

And now let us see what these creative artists of the dance are doing. They have grown in strength, in purity of movement, in control of emotion. Their advanced conceptions are increasingly though not yet widely or readily understood by a public that lags behind because it is too incurious or preoccupied to make the exertion toward something new. The modern dance in America remains centrifugal but it has taken on some of the peripheral form. The whole body speaks, but in clearer outline. The expression comes from within, but it is based on severe and arduous technique. Ballet slippers are cast away, but, however unintentionally, other ballet elements are retained.

For certain ballet principles underlie all dancing. Take that stance of primitive man so often employed in modern dance—legs firmly planted apart, with turned-out thigh, knees slightly bent—what is it but an extended second position in *plié*? What is that close little pattering run but the *chassé* in bare feet? The *glissade* you see over and over again. The fourth position, forward and back, is unavoidable. The arm movements are variations on the arm positions, in amplification, the softness supplanted by tactile values. The hand must not hide the face (both schools). The modern fall and recovery finds feebler prototype in "L'Oiseau de Feu," which, together with the introduction of bare feet, shows Isadora's persuasive effect on Russian ballet via Fokine. The double back or side jump can be seen in "Prince Igor."

Where the relation falls short is in the fluidizing of bodily movement, the sturdier texture existent in the modern dance and still beyond the realm of ballet. What the modern dance has that the more aerial ballet is not likely to attain is the earth-gripping quality, the strength and tensility. The modern dance will never relinquish the stability of strong, bare feet for *pointes*. It will never emboss the merely decorative traits on its foundational forces. What basis it has in ballet is in the fundamentals of the dance.

(This is the second of three articles. The third will appear in an early issue.)

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Senate Enlarges Publicity on AAA To Take In Tariff

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 28 — As a result of the debate in the Senate yesterday, participated in by nearly every Republican and Democrat who will take a leading part in the forthcoming presidential conventions, the country soon is going to get information not only covering recipients of Agricultural Adjustment Administration payment over $10,000, but industrial beneficiaries of the long established protective tariff. This latter information has never been officially given out, or probably even compiled.

To get this first batch of statistics, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan scored one more of the almost single-handed victories which have elevated him above other Republicans in this session of Congress for political effectiveness.

Publicity on Tariffs

But more than that, in an effort to meet the political implications of the Vandenberg resolution the Democrats added amendments to the proposal calling for compilation and publication of tariff benefits, which are likely to be of considerably more importance and far-reaching significance than the farm figures which Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, must furnish.

The upshot of six weeks of agitation, accordingly, is:

1. To increase the political stature of Senator Vandenberg as an effective leader against heavy odds;

2. To call for figures of farm benefits, most of which have now been anticipated by statistics published by Mr. Wallace;

New Developments

3. A brand-new development—an effort, for almost the first time in history, to let the public know just what aid high American tariffs give to specially favored and sheltered industries.

The consensus in the press galleries after Mr. Vandenberg's speech yesterday was that it was one of the most striking of his Senate career. He adroitly met the charge of inconsistence leveled against him by Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, majority floor leader, because of his (Vandenberg's) previous support of the Jones-Costigan Sugar Control Act, opposition to AAA, and his earlier opposition to "pink slip" income tax publicity. Mr. Vandenberg declared:

"I have merely asked for information regarding the payment of $1,000,000,000 out of the Treasury of the United States on the ipse dixit of one nonelected public official, who spent it where he pleased, when he pleased, how he pleased and as he pleased."

Triumph for Vandenberg

Mr. Vandenberg argued that the very fact that he had voted for the Jones Sugan Act gave him a "double right" to demand to know how the money was being spent. Put on this ground, it was impossible for majority leaders to hold their own followers back, and Mr. Vandenberg's resolution swept through, though not till the Democratic tariff-inquiry amendments had been added.

These amendments, in the course of legislative history, may prove to be more important than the original resolution. In supporting them, Mr. Robinson virtually accepted the thesis that AAA is nothing more nor less than a "domestic tariff" for farmers, to place them on an equality with the century-long protected manufacturer. This coupling of the two matters on an economic basis, and its acceptance by the Democratic majority, is likely to have a profound effect on party attitude, and eventually on the general public's thinking on the whole matter.

Democratic Argument

Boiled down, the Democratic argument now runs: If the manufacturer is entitled to a tariff which makes for domestic high prices and scarcity, is not the farmer entitled to similar generous assistance out of the same public bin? The amendment of Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky instructs the tariff commission to give the Senate, within 60 days, the names and addresses of all manufacturers of tariff-produced goods whose gross income in 1934 was $1,000,000 or more, together with estimates of their benefit. It calls for even more searching information on tariff benefits at a later date.

The amendment of Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, also adopted, asks for special reports on tariff benefits to the three leading manufacturers of aluminum, steel, plate glass, rayon, chemicals and drugs, dyes, cameras and films, and a few other selected items. This will hit a score or more of the biggest factories in the country, most of them, coincidentally, hostile to the New Deal.

Robinson Statement

Senator Robinson, Democratic leader, quoted with approval a statement yesterday to the effect that:

"The total benefits paid by the AAA are said to be in the neighborhood of a billion dollars to date, and that covers the two-year life of the AAA. But the manufacturers' tariff which has been in effect for a little over a century, and which reached a climax in the Smoot-Hawley business together with the millions paid out by consumers into the pockets of manufacturers, when totaled up, would make the AAA benefits to agriculture look like a pink tea party in comparison. So long as the manufacturer is protected by his tariff, so long will the farmer demand that he get some sort of like protection to equalize his income."

It was more than significant that this inverted-tariff debate attracted practically every Senate Republican and Democrat playing a conspicuous part in the presidential pre-convention battle. Engaged in it at one time or another were Senators Vandenberg, William E. Borah and L. J. Dickinson, all potential nominees, and Frederick Steiwer of Oregon, convention keynoter.

On the Democratic side were Senator Barkley, convention keynoter, and Senator Robinson, permanent chairman of the convention.

City Manager or Spoils System? Chicago Voters Given Choice

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 28—Spoils system or city manager government for Chicago in the future?

An experienced politician, holding one of the chief county offices, looked with skepticism at the reform proposal put forward by the Chicago City Manager Committee at a "town meeting" here the other day, while a keenly interested citizen audience kept up a steady fire of questions.

From the same platform, two advocates of the simplified form of municipal government told of the success of the city manager movement in more than 400 American cities, and urged its adoption in Chicago.

Spontaneous Discussion

The spontaneous discussion that followed, staged by the young men's division of the Chicago City Manager Committee, brought into sharp relief differing philosophies of government. It served also to show the growing interest in city manager government here, for the audience which filled a downtown theater was made up of all types of citizens—business men, clerks, high school boys, housewives. Their questions showed an intelligent interest in possible reforms.

Clayton F. Smith, president of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, was cheered for his frankness in defending the system under which he has worked for 36 years, part of the time as civil service employee, part of the time as an elected officer. Mr. Smith eloquently presented the human side of government. He made clear the politician's problem—that of dealing with and satisfying masses of people of diverse background, composed of individuals each concerned with his personal problems.

Defends Present System

Under good officials the present system works well enough, Mr. Smith argued. Under poor ones it scrapes the gears. It is up to the people to choose good officials.

"You and I are the bosses," he continued. "Government can rise no higher than its source, the people. It's our government. You and I operate it." Then he added a realistic comment that brought a laugh from the audience: "It's worth the little extra expense to run it in this way."

Later, when questions from the audience were invited, a young man asked how much extra this kind of government is costing, but the speaker did not attempt to compute it. Instead he told how he had reduced the number of employees in his departments. Pressed further, Mr. Smith admitted that there was room for improvement in the present system, particularly in regard to the long ballot. He thought a reduction in the number of elective officers would enable voters to select their officials more intelligently.

Fundamentals Laid Down

Specific criticism of the city manager government Mr. Smith did not attempt. He did, however, lay down two fundamentals which he thought necessary to any successful municipal government, and these, it developed, were agreed to by the city manager advocates.

The first was that there must be strong, organized citizen support for any system if it is to work. The second was that the manager must be experienced in government.

The city manager supporters then submitted a report on the experience and training of the city manager vacancies filled this year. Over half of the candidates obtained their experience either as managers of other cities or in departments of government within the cities they now serve.

The "moderator" of the meeting was John D. Black, a former president of the Illinois State Bar Association. The spokesman for the city manager movement were Charles C. S. Benson, of the American Legislators' Association, and Benjamin M. Becker, of the City Manager Committee. They argued that the council-manager system would give Chicago citizens more direct control over their government. Instead of electing aldermen from each of the 50 wards, citizens would choose a small council of possibly nine, elected at large by proportional representation. This small group of officers could be studied and watched by the people who now are bewildered by the great number of elected officers on the ballots.

Further, this group of elected officials, by appointing a city manager, could relieve themselves of administrative duties. The manager would take the responsibility for appointments and he would stake his professional record on his choices and on his success in eliminating excess jobs.

Women Voters Wage War Against Spoils

(Continued from Page 1)

partment of Government, declared, and has seen encouraging results. In some states and communities, local leagues have been consulted on civil service bills, she stated. Dead letter laws on civil service have been brought to light in many other communities, she said.

The league was asked to continue work for the participation of the United States in collective peace systems including membership in the League of Nations and the World Court.

"Although the League of Nations is far from perfect," said Mrs. Quincy Wright, chairman of the Foreign Policy Department, which has decided upon international co-operation as a necessity for world peace, "I believe that we should support it as an agency for preservation of peace. Pending complete co-operation of the United States in the established peace systems, our department believes that this country should adopt a flexible neutrality policy which will not obstruct other nations in their efforts toward maintaining peace."

Tariff Revision Urged

Mrs. Wright's department urged downward revision of tariffs through reciprocal trade agreements as a new part of the league's program on foreign policy. The abolition of the freedom of the seas theory, the nationalization of munitions, and vesting in the President of the United States the discretionary authority to place embargoes in war times are other foreign policies up for discussion.

The league has felt that munitions should be controlled by the government but has not defined the extent of this control as yet, Mrs. Wright stated.

Taxation, school administration, reorganization of government to promote efficient administration, child welfare, economic welfare, social security, protection of the consumer, the legal status of women removing all remaining legal and administrative discrimination against them, collective bargaining, free textbooks and permanent registration are only a partial list of the subjects that the league decided to consider as possible goals for its national program for the coming biennium.

Farouk Succeeds King Fuad in Egypt

(Continued from Page 1)

practical experience in affairs of state consisted in serving as aide-de-camp to his nephew, Abbas Hilmi, when Sultan of Egypt toward the end of the last century.

In 1913, Italy favored Ahmed Fuad's appointment by the European powers to the throne of the newly formed Albanian kingdom. His Italian friendships dated from his student days in Italy, and later visits. But Germany had another nominee, and her choice was accepted in the prewar diplomatic give-and-take.

His Chance Came in 1917

This apparent rebuff left Ahmed Fuad unencumbered when the Sultanate of his own country unexpectedly opened to him in 1917. This post was one of largely nominal authority, since Egypt had been under foreign domination for centuries. In 1914, Britain cut the thread of Turkish suzerainty when Turkey entered the war on the side of the Central Powers. But British troops had been stationed in Egypt since 1882, and British policy had left no doubt as to its intentions of keeping Egypt from falling into hostile hands. The Suez and Mediterranean were the "life-line of Empire."

Stranger to His Own Country

Beginning his reign under British wartime garrisons, the new Sultan had to establish himself in the affections of his people. His long absence and foreign training made him almost a stranger in his own country. The Wafd, or Nationalist Party, was intensifying its campaign against all foreign influence, especially the British.

Following the Armistice, nationalism became rampant, leading to the riots of 1919. By 1922 a settlement had been worked out whereby Britain recognized Egyptian independence, and the ruler took the new title of King Fuad I.

Rioting and Unrest

There were important reservations on Britain's part, and Egypt remained subject to British action to defend the Canal, foreign residents and the Sudan. Nationalism continued, leading to unrest and outbreaks, the latest over a proposed new treaty with Britain.

On this issue the Cabinet fell early this year following student riots. The new Premier, Ali Maher Pasha, was chosen by the King to present a more conciliatory attitude toward Britain.

Orchestra to Try New Ticket Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 29—A new plan of selling season tickets admitting holders to alternate Saturday evening concerts of the Philadelphia Orchestra, is being inaugurated by the women's committee of the Orchestra Association as it launches its subscription campaign for next season.

Hitherto it has been necessary for Saturday-evening attendants to purchase tickets for the whole season of 28 concerts, or else to rely on the rather precarious system of trying to buy separate tickets for individual performances.

Season tickets for the 28 Friday-afternoon concerts, and for the other special series, are to be sold for the complete season as heretofore. The installment plan of buying orchestra tickets, which proved such a success when it was introduced last season, will be retained.

Soloists will include Fritz Kreisler, Mischa Elman, Rosalyn Tureck, Mischa Letvitski, Gregor Piatgorsky, Vladimir Horowitz, Lawrence Tibbett, Josef Hofmann, Lauritz Melchior, Sergei Rachmaninoff, Iso Briselli, Artur Schnabel, Kirsten Flagstad and Jascha Heifetz.

New Auto Union Aims to Organize Entire Industry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH BEND, Ind., April 28—Coming of age, the new union of the automobile workers struck out today as a full-grown organization in its attempt to capture one of the strongest fortresses of union resistance. The venture, predicted William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, will produce a "great struggle."

Mr. Green warned the auto workers' convention here that opposition would be found greater in the automobile industry than in any other branch of mass production. Mingling encouragement with admonition, he then terminated the probationary years of the husky young union.

In time as the union attempts to extend itself, bitter strikes may erupt, it is forecast by one group of opinion here. Other delegates disavow the prospect of strikes and count on peaceful agreements.

35,000 Enrolled

The International Union, United Automobile Workers of America, starts with an enrollment of between 35,000 and 40,000, or 10 per cent of an estimated total of more than 400,000 workers in the industry, it is reported.

Only the fringes have been brought into the union. The core of the industry remains largely untouched. Michigan, the real center, shows the least organization.

In the Ford plant the union membership is secret, according to union officials. In General Motors, organization in assembly plants of Chevrolet and Fisher Bodies is claimed. Some organization is credited in Chrysler.

Strong in Toledo

The union has established itself principally in Toledo parts plants, South Bend Studebaker and Bendix factories. The Nash plant in Wisconsin, and parts plants in Cleveland, South Bend, Toledo and Wisconsin each sent some 50 delegates, making up the majority of the few more than 200 seated at the convention.

The union named as temporary chairman Homer Martin, a young man who was originally a Baptist minister, left his pulpit because of differences in his church because of his activities in the labor movement, and went to work in a Chevrolet plant in Kansas City. Mr. Martin has served the union as provisional vice-president for the past year. Election of permanent officers follows today.

The union has been fostered through the last 12 months by the American Federation of Labor, which appointed the provisional president, Francis J. Dillon. Much objection developed to this tutelage. President Green turned the organization over to the delegates yesterday.

Threats of Disruption

Threats of disruption were heard at the opening of the convention. The strife over industrial unionism has sunk deep among the organized auto workers. The majority of the new union concededly favors industrial unionism.

The committee for industrial organization, led by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, is competing with the American Federation of Labor for preference among the auto workers.

"I am apprehensive lest there come a division in the ranks of organized labor," President Green told the delegates. "I shudder to think of what might then result. Surely we should be able to find a basis of accommodation on which we can all stand."

Must Meet Challenge

"Unless good judgment is exercised something is going to happen. The American Federation of Labor must always be supreme in its own organization, when its authority is challenged, its self-respect demands that it must meet that challenge."

The automobile workers union now takes its place along with the hundred-odd national and international unions composing the American Federation of Labor. The new union virtually was created by the NRA in 1933. That law, giving workers the legal right to organize encouraged the formation of 132 local unions in the automotive and parts industry. These coalesced within the last two years, under the direction of the A. F. of L. into today's full-fledged union.

Seven Millions Asked To Aid New York Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 28—Expenditure of $7,000,000 in preparation for the World's Fair to be held here in 1939 is authorized by the New York City board of estimate in a bill placed before the Legislature in Albany today. It was drawn with the assumption that New York State would provide $4,125,000 to assist the city in its plans.

Drafted by Frank I. Taylor, city comptroller, the measure authorizes the sale of corporate stock or serial bonds up to $7,000,000 to obtain the necessary funds. Since the project has value and interest for the entire city, no assessments would be made for improvements, Mr. Taylor said.

Funds obtained from sale of the securities, according to the bill, would be employed for the acquisition of land, construction of fair buildings and making improvements on the site in Flushing Meadows, Queens.

Moley Advises Business

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP)—Business was urged by Raymond Moley to demand definite statements of policy from the contending parties in this year's national election campaigns. Mr. Moley, former chief Administration "brain truster" and now a magazine editor, told the guests at a dinner April 24 sponsored by the directors of the National Association of Manufacturers that they should insist particularly on an answer to the question of re-employment.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Harding	April 29	Plymouth	May 7	Apr. 28, 8:00 pm	Apr. 29, 8:00 am
Columbus	April 30	Plymouth	May 7	Apr. 29, 8:00 pm	Apr. 30, 1:00 pm
Europa	May 2 (mid.)	Cherbourg	May 8	May 2, 1:00 pm	May 2, 7:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Maunganui	San Francisco	May 6	May 1, 4:00 pm	May 1, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. McKinley	Seattle	May 9	May 4, 4:00 pm	May 4, 7:30 pm
Pres. Hoover	San Francisco	May 16	May 11, 4:00 pm	May 11, 7:30 pm

Business Promises To End Unemployment

(Continued from Page 1)

Moulton theories recently published by the Brookings Institution, several took issue with the President's statements made in his Baltimore speech last Saturday and insisted that permanent recovery can be founded only on increased national consuming power generated by persistent reduction in the price level.

Low Prices Prompt Buying

If any generalization can be made as to the attitude of the chamber from the speeches of the day it would be, however, that the business men want even more drastic price cutting than Dr. Howard Moulton would favor.

Whereas he would utilize only increased industrial efficiency as a basis for lower prices, members of the chamber would even cut wages in an effort to get prices down to a point where consumer buying power would be significantly increased.

The President, on the other hand, put his emphasis on the maintenance of wages on the theory that consuming power is to be achieved through high wages rather than low prices. To assure their maintenance of wages, he held that prices must be kept constant.

Would Increase Demand

The general theory of the businessmen was that if they could be permitted to get prices down the demand would so increase that they would soon be able to re-employ most of the unemployed in order to keep up.

Mr. Sibley set the general tone of the discussion by stating the problem of re-employment and the desire of business to solve it. Then after putting the followin question he turned it over to others for detailed answer:

"Are we to follow the tried course of giving rein with proper curbs to private enterprise, which has been at the bottom of our success? Is the fundamental, characteristically American principle of economic freedom to be maintained? Or, is it to be circumscribed by government controls. Is individual initiative to give way increasingly to political direction?"

Must End Confusion

John H. Brown, president of Johns-Manville Corporation, undertook the most detailed and exhaustive response.

"If the first aim of planned economy was to relieve unemployment, it certainly has failed," he declared.

Pointing out that the failure of "planned economy" to solve unemployment has resulted in a renewed appeal to private employers to take up the load, he said:

"This, business can do; but not until it is cleared of the confusion about us today. Although there is less fear today than existed two years ago there is still little real confidence on the part of businessmen that will encourage them to go ahead courageously and aggressively in speeding up the business machine.

No Profit, No Business

"The profit incentive is still under general attack. It is denounced as something reprehensible, something to be held in leash by administrative regulation and penalized by statute.

"The second essential of recovery is also notably lacking—recognition that the only legitimate purpose of taxation is to provide the necessary revenue for government.

"Taxation has been made the device for accomplishing many purposes beyond the constitutional reach of the Federal Government. The threat of its wider use to this end blankets initiative and clouds the future of private business enterprise.

"That is also true of the mounting public expenditures which delay the prospect of a balanced budget and hold out the threat of inflation and further changes in our monetary policies.

Impossible to Plan Future

"Business still faces the uncertainties of unreasonable and arbitrary administration and is constantly attempting to determine the trend of government policies which are inconsistent with our economic system, and which thus make it impossible to plan for the future with any degree of confidence.

"The first objective should be recovery," he said. "If we could get recovery first—if we can get men back to work in private enterprise—there will be ample time to experiment and to develop in a more leisurely atmosphere the reform measures that may be desired by the American people. Such reforms can then be considered calmly on their merits and not be confused or misunderstood as being part of a recovery program.

Should Help Not Obstruct

"Given a fair and impartial government policy of encouragement to private enterprise, is there any question in your minds as to the vigorous forward movement that would take place in business? For my part, I believe that under such conditions, business would improve to such an extent that within a few months the manufacturing industries would be employing more men than they employed in 1929.

"If I appear critical of the failure to concentrate on the main objective and critical of the paucity of results to date, nevertheless I do not wish to be unfair in my appraisal.

"Some there are who can see nothing wrong with anything prior to 1933 and nothing but wrong since.

Those Ignored Promises

"I believe that many of the original objectives of the New Deal as stated in the admirable platform of 1932, if carried out would have gone a long way to stimulate the business mechanism and thus provide for recovery through re-employment in private enterprise.

"And I also believe that if the American people once understand the problem, they will insist that the ship-of-state swing to the right into a new course that will decrease our dangerous tendencies toward inflation, increasing debt and over-centralization of government.

"Instead, our people will insist that every aid and encouragement be given to business, which today provides jobs and income to over 30,000,000 of the more than 40,000,000 gainfully occupied and which, if given friendly encouragement, has the possibility of providing the only permanent, satisfying and American solution for the recovery and unemployment problems."

Cárdenas Orders Disbandment Of Fascist Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Acting swiftly in the face of numerous public disturbances which have taken place in the past few months with increasing frequency, President Cardenas has ordered the prompt disbandment of the Fascist group, "Gold Shirts." Luis I. Rodriguez, private secretary of the President, replied in Cardenas's name to a recent request from the Gold Shirt organization that it be permitted to function legally, as follows:

"The Chief Magistrate of the nation judges that whatever the tendencies of the Mexican Revolutionary Association (Gold Shirts) may be, it has until now only preoccupied itself with an absurd nationalism that pays no respect to the interpretation of our laws.

Against Workers

"In actuality, this organization has been characterized by its strike-breaking activities, tumultuous manifestations resulting in bloodshed, underhanded tactics to prevent the workers from achieving a social-economic unity, constant aggressions against organized workers, attacks on the liberty of small merchants, boycotts against business firms that would not listen to its demands, and a permanent campaign of agitation throughout the country.

"These have been the only fruits of the association's labors, and therefore I must admit that the workers' organizations are justified in considering this an active menace to their interests."

Mask of Nationalism

The Secretary went on to say that President Cardenas has the interests of the entire nation to consider, and not those of any particular group. This includes the interests of all those who immigrate to this country, settle here, have children and become allied in many ways to the Mexican scene, he explained. These people are always welcomed, and must be protected by the Mexican law, he said. Further than that, he announced:

"Therefore, we consider the association's campaign against all foreigners as creating imaginary disturbances that can only bring about a continued state of unrest. The Chief Magistrate sees no reason why he should revoke the orders given the police in the sense that legal measures to prevent the association from carrying out its activities must be taken. The association pretends to cover up its antirevolutionary work with a mask of Nationalism."

Investigation

The motto of the Gold Shirts was "Mexico for the Mexicans" when they organized in the spring of 1934 under the leadership of Supreme Chief Nicholas Rodriguez. Their first activities were directed almost exclusively against small Jewish shopkeepers, who daily complained to the police of being blackmailed and beaten by bands of Gold Shirts. Some had their hair shaven off their heads in a manner made famous by the Nazis when they first directed their attention to the Jews in Germany. It has been persistently charged that Rodriguez received support from Hitler agents, but this has never been completely proved.

Recently a committee of representatives from labor organizations asked President Cárdenas to investigate the Gold Shirts' activities, which had aso been denounced by congressmen.

Housing Problems Essentially Local, N. Y. Board Rules

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 28—That housing is essentially a local problem has been demonstrated by federal ventures into that field, the New York State Board of Housing says in its annual report which is before the Legislature today. The board described federal housing programs as "tentative and experimental."

Local initiative and responsibility are prime essentials in providing a solution to the housing problem, the report says, adding that the greatest present need is for a consistent federal program.

"The experience of European countries covering more than half a century shows clearly that the housing requirements of a country cannot be satisfied wholly by government," it continues. "The respective fields of private and public agencies in attacking the various phases of the housing problem can and should be determined in the light of experience, with adjustment as new experience dictates."

Federal ownership of housing with the Federal Government as landlord is not feasible, since a solution to the problem must be approached through maximum use of all facilities, both public and private, according to the report. The board warned against allowing public policy with respect to the problem to be "guided more by emotional appeal than by an understanding of the economic and social basis on which public policy must ultimately rest."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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HELP WANTED—MEN

AUTOMOBILE salesman, capable of teaching and selling automobiles and trucks. Apply Dyer's Auto School, 83 Silsbee St., Lynn, Mass. Tel. Breakers 0097.

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COOK, with experience, for small hotel; must be good; serving in family style; accommodate about 30. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

PRACTICAL nurse in country home. Write Box S-2, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

YOUNG woman companion, Christian Scientist; assist light housekeeping. Write Box S-15, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

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NEW YORK CITY, 202 W. 40th—Reception room and 1, 2 or 3 private offices, $42.50 up. Agent on premises or LAckawanna 4-8004.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

(D. P. U. 5134)

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

In Department of Public Utilities

Boston, April 23, 1936.

On the petition of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company for approval of contract for the purchase of gas from Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates, the Commission of the Department of Public Utilities will give a public hearing at its hearing-room (Room 701), 100 Nashua Street, Boston, on Monday, the fourth day of May next, at twelve o'clock noon.

And the petitioner is required to give notice of said hearing by serving a copy hereof upon the respective mayors of Boston, Chelsea, Everett, Newton, Quincy, Somerville and Waltham and upon the respective chairmen of the selectmen of Acton, Ayer, Bedford, Brookline, Concord, Groton, Lincoln, Littleton, Milton, Sudbury, Watertown, Wayland, Wellesley and Weston five days at least prior to the date of said hearing, to publish a copy hereof in the Boston American, Boston Globe, Boston Post, Boston Herald, Boston Transcript, The Christian Science Monitor, Newton Graphic, Quincy Patriot Ledger, and Waltham News-Tribune, in each of said papers once at least prior to the date of said hearing, and to make return of service and publication at the time of hearing.

By order of the Department,
ALLAN BROOKS,
Administrative Secretary.

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TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing. Arcade Typewriter, 80 Boylston St., Boston.

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ELECTROLUX $22.50. Eureka $12.50, electric sewing machine $16.50. LEXINGTON MFG., 116 East 28th, New York City. Lex. 2-0230.

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Other Than United States and Canada

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Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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FILEY, MRS. PRUSS, 43, Station Ave.—Comfortable apartments or board residence; every attention; moderate terms.

SOUTHPORT—Select apartments, board residence, near Promenade and Lord St.; moderate. Webster & Davies, "Norlands," 23 Saunders St.

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Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

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LESSONS IN SINGING—All voices. Mrs. Rogers (Miss Grace Angus), A. R. C. M.; Voice Production a speciality. 64, Moorside, Fenham. Tel. 33473. Conservatoire of Music, Jesmond Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Tel. Jes. 911.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M.A., B.D., S.T.M., who prepares "BIBLE NOTES" for the Christian Science Sentinel, BIBLE ARTICLES for The Christian Science Journal, and "FACTS ABOUT THE BIBLE" for this paper, plans to give his Bible Lecture Courses in SCOTLAND during June and July (starting June 16th). Scottish Representative: Miss Leishman, 2 Ormidale Ter., Edinburgh, 12.

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Near Christian Science Church. Tube, and Buses to all parts. Perfect cleanliness, comfort and cuisine. Bedrooms fitted hot and cold running water and gas fires.
Inclusive terms (4 meals daily) from 2½ gns. weekly.
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Cables Pk. 6501 London. Tariff on application.

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Next Door Christian Science church
46 Rooms (16 due south, 8 ground floor), 4 lounges, recreation room, acre grounds. Everything for perfect holiday. Winter, From 2½ Guineas. C. S. HOSIER.

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Upper Woburn Place, W. C. 1.
First Class Temperance Hotel
Most Central ● Modernly Equipped
Excellent Table ● Beautiful Public Rooms
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BOARD TERMS, 4 GNS. PER WEEK
A. A. and R. A. C. Recommended

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Facing South in quiet square 10 minutes from Piccadilly
Convenient for Christian Science churches. Really good cuisine and service. All bedrooms overlook gardens and have modern fittings and comfortable beds. Central heating, night porter, lift to all floors. Terms from 2½ gns. Resident proprietress

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Central heating, running water, excellent position facing sea, own garden produce, moderate tariff Proprietors, Mr. and Mrs Slough

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Old world mansion, large gardens; central heating; hot and cold water all bedrooms; garage; under PROPRIETOR'S supervision.

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THE COTMANDENE PRIVATE HOTEL, DORKING
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Quiet Situation. Four Minutes to Sea.
Comfortable Beds. Excellent Cooking.
From 3½ gns.

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Charmingly situated near sea. Hot and cold water throughout. Terms from 3 gns.
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Telegrams: Edenhurst, Torquay

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SCOTLAND

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Top Market Hall and Shambles Lane

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SMALL service is true service while it lasts.—WORDSWORTH.

Daily Features

HE WHO thinks for himself, and rarely imitates, is a free man.—KLOPSTOCK.

An Outdoor Hobby—

Monitor Camera Club, From May S. Johnson, Los Angeles

Artist Sketching at Monterey, Calif.

Lines About Leaders–XV

By a Staff Artist

Julia Ward Howe

THE youngest of Mrs. Howe's daughters asked her one day:
"Mother, according to you, what is the ideal aim of life?"
Pausing, the mother replied: "To learn, to serve, to enjoy!"
This is the exact key to Julia Ward Howe's career.
She studied diligently, accomplished much, and enjoyed life.
Born into a wealthy family in 1819, she had many advantages.
Her father was one of the most respected bankers in New York.
And the home expressed an unusual atmosphere of refinement.
As Julia loved literature above all, she soon began to write.
Most evenings of her girlhood were spent in her quiet room.
There the bounds of her eager thought stretched far and wide.
And there, all alone, she felt in closer touch with mankind.

IN 1843, she married Doctor Howe, a world-famous philanthropist.
The new friends she met were alive, awake, efficient people.
Mrs. Howe longed to help a cause—but which could she choose?
The cause was there, indeed, yet it was a most unexpected one.
Once, in 1861, her carriage was delayed by a marching regiment.
She and her companion began singing to occupy their time.
"Good for you!" cried the men, joining in *John Brown's Body.*
"Why not write new words for this tune?" suggested her friend.
Then, in the gray of the morning, these words came to Julia:
"Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord!"
In haste she penciled *The Battle Hymn of the Republic.*
It met the need of the day and the Union marched to its swing.

WITH the Civil War, Julia entered a new sphere of reflection.
She was led to write essays and read them in Washington.
People there gladly forgot the roar of cannon for a moment.
In 1870, the Franco-Prussian War greatly impressed Mrs. Howe.
She suddenly realized the unnecessary character of the contest.
The issue could have been so easily settled without bloodshed!
Gradually, the following question forced itself upon her:
Why do not the mothers of mankind interfere in these matters?
And she sent an appeal to womanhood throughout the world.
Arise, Christian women, rang the appeal. *Take counsel with each other as to the means whereby the great human family can live in peace, man as the brother of man, each bearing after his own kind the sacred impress, not of Caesar, but of God.*

THE joy of the peace idea continued to unfold to Mrs. Howe.
She founded a women's congress in the name of humanity.
Later this congress met in a great assembly in Philadelphia.
This time delegates had rushed from France, Italy, Germany.
Each felt a burning desire to speak, but knew no English.
The audience observed the anxious face of the president.
Then voices were heard: "Find Mrs. Howe! Where is Mrs. Howe?"
Julia interpreted the foreign speeches into English.
Her brilliancy had changed a failure into a noble success.
From now on, the international movement increased rapidly.

WITH new vision came the call of a new duty for the leader.
Women now asked for civil rights enjoyed by Negroes.
"What can I do?" pondered the thinker, at her home in Boston.
The answer was ready; she would immediately start a league.
And the New England Woman Suffrage Association was formed.
Mrs. Howe gave earnest thought to many other social problems.
She passed on in 1910, amid touching tributes of gratitude.
The world regards her as one of the builders of modern times.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra.
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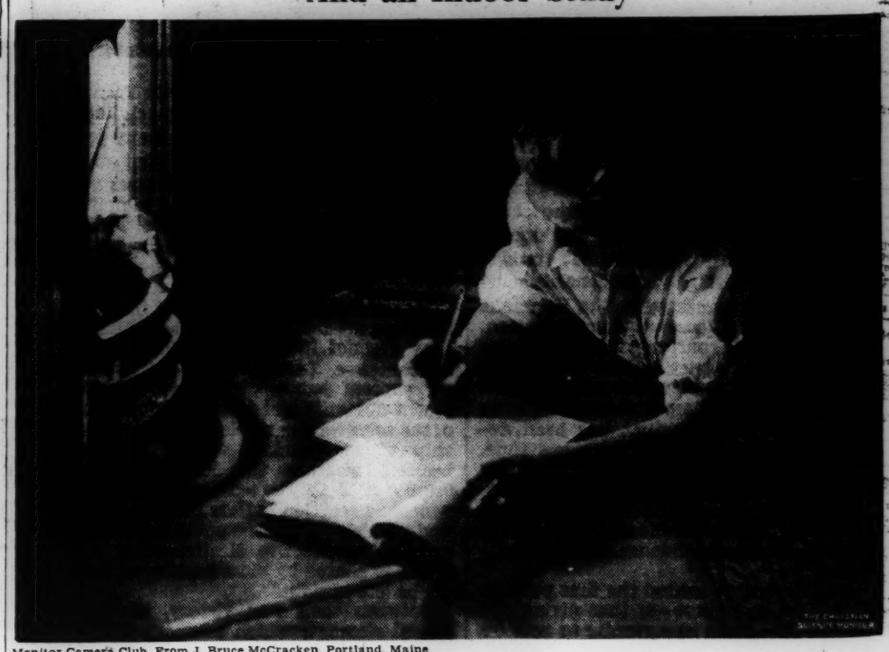
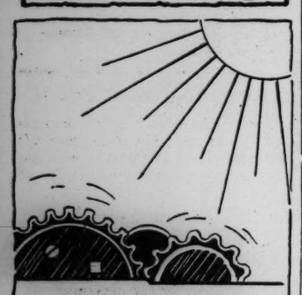
—And an Indoor Study



Monitor Camera Club, From J. Bruce McCracken, Portland, Maine

A Modern Abe Lincoln

Worth Knowing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Children's Corner

Why Pom Pom's Name Was Changed

EVERY time his master put on a show, Pom Pom, dressed like a prince, walked across the stage in his most princely manner and rescued the Princess Pim from a witch. For Pom Pom was a prince—a wooden marionette prince.

Pom Pom liked walking across the stage and rescuing the princess while his master pulled the proper strings, and he always looked

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Pom Pom Lay Very Still and Waited

happy for he had a big smile painted right on his face. But Pom Pom was not really happy, and it was all because he didn't like his name.

"Pom Pom!" he would say to himself as he lay in his box where his master always kept him between shows. "Why, Pom Pom is a name for a lap dog and I'm a prince."

But because he always wore a painted smile, and because he could not talk to his master, Pom Pom's master never knew of the sorrow that was in his little marionette's heart.

However, Pom Pom could talk with the little gray mouse who often visited him as he lay in his box, and one day he told the mouse of the sorrow that was in his heart—how he disliked his name, and how he wished something could be done about finding him another one.

"Why don't you refuse to go through your act until your master does give you another name?" asked the gray mouse.

"Oh, I couldn't do that," said Pom Pom. "You see, in the first place, my master pulls strings that are fastened to my arms and legs and head, so I have to do the things he wants me to do, and, in the second place, even if I could refuse to do my act, my master wouldn't understand that it was because I wanted a different name. You see, I can't talk to him as I can to you."

"Yes, I see," said the mouse. "But I can nibble your strings through and when your master pulls on them you just won't move. Then you won't have to go through your act, and perhaps he'll give you a different name."

"Well," said Pom Pom. "You might try it and see how it works. Perhaps you'd better nibble a few holes in my suit, too, then my master will have to get me some different clothes."

"All right," said the little mouse. "Now you just lie still and don't be afraid for I won't hurt you, but I'll nibble every one of your strings through and I'll nibble some holes in your princely suit." And little mouse set to work while Pom Pom lay very still and waited.

The next day when Pom Pom's master lifted him from his box and took hold of the strings to manipulate him across the stage, Pom Pom fell to the floor with such a clatter and such force that one of his arms cracked off.

"Well," said Pom Pom's master as he sadly picked Pom Pom up and looked at him. Some mouse certainly has done plenty of mischief to you. I'll have to make you another suit.

"I think, too, that I'll just change my show to Jack and the Beanstalk, for I'm tired of this one, and you can be Jack."

So that's how Pom Pom was changed to Jack. And now he not only wears a painted smile on his face, but he wears a smile in his heart as well, for Pom Pom likes the name of Jack, and he thinks it is exciting to climb a beanstalk and call on a giant.

In Lighter Vein

Previous Practice

Philip Merivale is making his first movie for Hollywood. The studio executives have done their best to make him feel at home, but his director was a little apprehensive on the first day of shooting. "I know it must be hard for you, Mr. Merivale," he said, "working without an audience."

"Not at all," answered Mr. Merivale. "I've just been acting Shakespeare in New York."—*Wall Street Journal.*

His Particular Charge

The following incident involving the new liner, Queen Mary, happened while the ship was under construction at Clydebank. A gentleman lunching in a popular Glasgow restaurant asked the waiter where he should go sightseeing. The waiter immediately suggested Clydebank and the gigantic liner.

The suggestion fell flat—the customer was Sir Edgar Britten, the Cunard commodore.

By Appointment

He: "When would it be best for me to ask your father an important question?"

She: "Well, he sees suitors from 6:30 to 8 every evening, with the exception of Sundays."

Surprising

Husband (reading newspaper): "It says here that the average man inhales about 500,000 cubic inches of air a day."

Wife: "Yes, and isn't it surprising that so much of it is hot when he exhales it?"

The Office Boy Says:

"A train of thought is frequently limited, although it may be only local."

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Scrapbooks

A WOMAN of marked artistic ability, who had spent many years serving as a nurse, found herself unable to go on with this work; and as she was obliged to make her own living, she cast about for some kind of employment that would aid her.

She started making interesting scrapbooks for the distribution committee in her church, from clippings from The Christian Science Monitor. These were so cleverly put together and illustrated, and the choice of articles was so valuable for reference, that she began to get calls from mothers for scrapbooks containing articles for children. She was paid $1.25 for each book. Later on, a call came from the superintendent of schools desiring all articles on education to be made into one of these books, so that each educator in that county could have one. As the work grows, more cutters and pasters are required, but she alone arranges them for the books, and disposes of them.—Mrs. Pauline M., Portland, Ore.

Daily Anecdote

Bryan's Critic

WHEN William J. Bryan made one of his earliest speeches, his mother was present, and he girded up his eloquence particularly for the occasion. When he finished he asked: "Well, Mother, what did you think of it?"

"Why, William," quietly answered the mother, "it seemed to me you didn't improve all your opportunities."

"How do you mean, Mother?" asked Bryan.

"Why it seemed to me," said the mother, "that you had several opportunities to sit down before you did."

Puzzle Corner Answers

1. Trying to agree on a satisfactory tax seems to be rather a tax on Congress.
2. Ladle, Enter, Wobble, Electing.
3. 2, 15, 36, and 47 equal 100.
4. Ermine, Monkey, Beaver, Zebra, Ostrich.
5. C in EM A (Cinema).

A Flying Vacation

8.

Over Washington

THE day was bright and the flying was smooth. Everything was contributing to my delight—especially the excellent sound-proofing of our plane. There was only a muffled rumble. My car, at 55, makes almost as much of a roar. Our 14-passenger New Orleans Flyer was doing three times that.

I took out my "Modern English Usage," which I had brought along for some vacation reading (even though my writing may not prove it); but I had scarcely finished half a dozen pages before we began to lose altitude for our Washington stop.

The Pilot had told me that although he was permitted to lower the plane at 300 feet a minute, he preferred 200 feet—more gradual than an ordinary elevator. This, he explained, was to minimize any discomforting ear-popping. Of course, dropping at the rate of 200 feet a minute means that a pilot flying at 2000 feet must begin lowering his ship at least 10 minutes from the airport. And if he is traveling at three miles a minute, he will be about 30 miles away. When flying at from 4000 to 8000 feet, of course, the pilot must—well, figure it out for yourself. On relatively short hops he gets up there just about in time to start down

Now we were flying over Washington. The proud Capital is ranked by many as the most beautiful city in the world; and from the air, as from no other point of vantage, its classic lines may be surveyed. I hope that every earnest citizen will some day have the privilege which was mine.

Yes, there was the Capitol, guarded by the Senate and House Office Buildings, the Library of Congress, and the Supreme Court Building. In line with it were the Lincoln Memorial (down by the Potomac) and the Washington Monument (about two thirds of the way down). A line northward at right angles from the monument would carry straight to the White House, flanked by the State, War, and Navy Building and the Treasury Building.

Here was the busiest capital in the world; yet, we had risen above it, and all was tranquil. And the tranquillity was emphasized by the broad reaches of green lawns and trees. I hope that during the coming campaign Americans will as easily rise, mentally, above the charges and countercharges down in the Capital.

After all, the Government is upon His shoulders.—*Daily Features Editor.*

(To be continued)

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

WHILE cryptographers are busy trying to decipher this, the United States Congress is busy on another problem. With such a broad hint, it should not be difficult for you to solve this cryptogram. Try it without referring to the hint at the bottom of this column.

ACEGIK AM OKCSS MI O QOA-

GQUOXAMCE AOJ QSSLQ AM ZS

COAYSC O AOJ MI XMIKCSQQ.

2. Add-a-Letter

Try adding letters as indicated below, juggling or transposing the letters in the words so as to form other words containing the extra letter.

DEAL + L =
TREE + N =
BELOW + B =
NEGLECT + I =

3. A Bit of Figuring

Can you so arrange the digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 so that their sum will be 100?

4. Old-Time Animal Hunt

The names of five different animals are hidden in the sentence below. This is the sort of puzzle your parents and grandparents used to enjoy.

"Come hither, mine friend," said the monk, eyeing him kindly, "be a very good boy, step through the furze bravely, and seek lost riches."

The names appear in proper order somewhere in the sentence. Can you find them?

5. Rebus

Today's rebus is especially dedicated to our British readers, although it should not be at all difficult for anyone. The letters below represent, in rebus form, a 6-letter word. The lines below give a clue.

EM C A

Themes, players for British tastes,
When to the TOTAL they go;
They like George Arliss, Mae West,
Clark Gable, and Jean Harlow.

Hint for cryptographers: The sixth word is "Satisfactory."

(Answers Appear Elsewhere)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Relief Project

(Virginia Daily Enterprise)

Virginia, Minn.

SYMPATHETIC natures of 150 men employed on WPA project No. 530, which is the road improvement job between Virginia and Mountain Iron, were touched by a fellow worker's misfortune to lose his check for two weeks' work.

The unfortunate fellow had a family to support, so the WPA workers dug down into their non-too-full pockets and took up a collection. The sum raised almost equalled the amount of the check which had been lost.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Animal Hunt

TWO identical groups of slips are prepared, one for the boys and one for the girls. Each slip contains the name of a bird or animal whose cry is readily imitated.

From a hat each boy draws a slip. Then the duplicate slips are distributed in like manner to the girls. The boys are told to begin imitating the sound of the animal or bird whose name is on the slip they hold, and the girls seek as their partner the boy who sounds like the animal named on their slip. As each girl identifies her partner, the two step to the side of the room and watch the fun while the others find their partners. It adds to the fun if the boys supplement their vocal mimicry with attempts to duplicate the actions of the creatures they wish to impersonate!

A partial list of animals and their familiar calls follow, but harder ones may be included, if you think your guests are equal to the strain:

Dog—*woof, woof*
Cat—*meow, meow*
Cow—*moo, moo*
Pig—*oink, oink*
Bee—*buzz, buzz*
Duck—*quack, quack*
Parrot—*"Polly wants a cracker. Awrk, awrk.*
Donkey—*hee-haw*
Sheep—*baa, baa*
Owl—*whoo, whoo*
Rooster—*cock-a-doodle-doo*
Turkey—*gobble, gobble*
Hen—*cluck, cluck*

W. P. K., Wadena, Iowa

Facts About the Bible

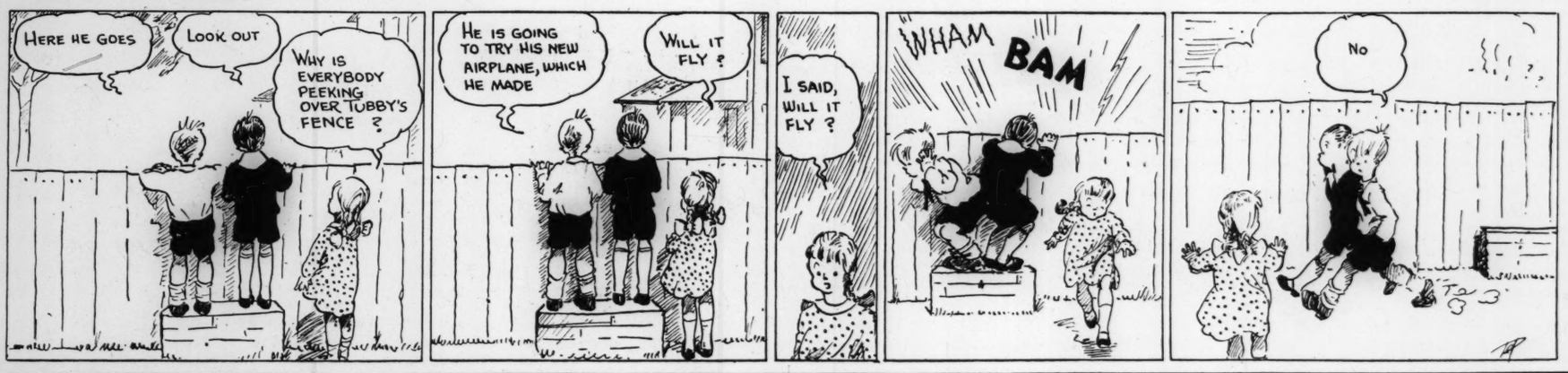
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Eliashib the High Priest

THIS personage was a contemporary of Nehemiah—governor of Judah during the fifth century B. C.—and, together with his brother priests, took an active part in the rebuilding of the walls of Jerusalem, and in particular "the sheep gate" (Neh. 3:1). We gather, however, that despite this evidence of his co-operation with Nehemiah, Eliashib and his family did not agree with the governor's policy of strict separation from other national groups, and particularly from the Samaritans. Thus we find that Eliashib himself had contracted some species of alliance with Tobiah the Ammonite (Neh. 13:4; 2:10), while his grandson (Manasseh the son of Joiada) committed what in Nehemiah's eyes was the unforgivable sin of marrying the daughter of Sanballat—leader of the Samaritans; "therefore," writes Nehemiah himself, "I chased him from me," adding that he had "defiled the the priesthood" (Neh. 13:28f.; and Josepheus: "Antiquities of the Jews" XI viii 2).

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Trial Flight*

By LE PELLEY


HERE HE GOES
LOOK OUT
WHY IS EVERYBODY PEEKING OVER TUBBY'S FENCE ?
HE IS GOING TO TRY HIS NEW AIRPLANE, WHICH HE MADE
WILL IT FLY ?
I SAID, WILL IT FLY ?
WHAM
BAM
No

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Acrobat*

By CARMACK

The Boss seemed to be trying to teach himself a few tricks this morning—
Some of them he did pretty well—
And some not so good—
But if you ask me, they all looked like the tricks he tries to teach me—a bit silly—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

On Cutting Off a Nose

THE proposal for a Puerto Rican referendum on independence has caught most Americans unawares. A good many were hardly aware that Puerto Ricans are citizens of the United States. And even those who knew that the island holds more Americans than any one of fifteen or twenty states cannot unravel the mystery of this independence scheme offered in Congress with the apparent approval of the Roosevelt Administration.

Two possible purposes are most apparent. One is a trick to offer the Islanders an autonomy they dare not accept in preparation for more vigorous action to check the terrorism that has been developing in Puerto Rico for some time. The other is a trick to cut off by tariff walls the Island's producers from competition with Americans on the mainland, especially sugar producers, much as in the grant of independence to the Philippines.

The argument behind the first purpose —if it be a purpose—is that giving the Puerto Ricans an opportunity to vote on the question is the best way to call the bluff of agitators for independence. The belief is that the Islanders would recognize that separation from the United States would mean early economic ruin and would themselves quell the political drive for autonomy in an unanswerable way—by popular vote. The strategy seeks to cut the ground from under politicians who might agitate against Washington as denying Puerto Rican aspirations for "freedom."

This plan is not only tricky; it is risky. Today the largest party in Puerto Rico seeks statehood, not independence. And by the plan proposed, providing for a 25 per cent tariff after the first year and the application of full American import duties after the fourth year, independence is another way of spelling bankruptcy. In the nearly forty years of American possession population of the Islands has nearly doubled and its people have become more and more dependent upon markets on the mainland. To make this kind of an offer is to give agitators an easy target for charges of insincerity and oppression.

Another danger is that the Puerto Ricans might be just headstrong enough to accept the proposal. If so, and if economic ruin followed, the United States could hardly escape the consequences. A more probable danger is that the same forces which divorced the Philippines in order to escape their competition will catch up the idea of getting rid of Puerto Rico with the same mistaken aim. Following the logic of this little-America plan, the next to go would be Florida, or Maine, or California. Quite a lot of competition could be removed by putting those domains outside a tariff wall. Keeping up the process, America might soon be shrunk to a single state or the District of Columbia, completely "self-contained."

This independence move should be held up for closer study and a better realization of the folly of cutting off a nose to improve a face.

Lofty But Lonely

"PITY the poor umpire" has a strange and unusual sound. Ordinarily pity is about the only thing which the man in blue doesn't get. Out there on the diamond the baseball referee may think himself a monarch, but when he puts the home town's favorite pitcher on the spot it is "Sock him" that echoes from the bleachers.

A recent article in Today is calculated to touch those stony hearts. The umpire is a lonely chap. When "the shades of night" are "falling fast," he is a Robinson Crusoe without a Friday. Companionship with the players is entirely out, for his decisions on the field must be above suspicion.

The baseball umpire, however, is not alone in his loneliness. The "company" manager of a theatrical troupe must be strictly an isolationist. When the requisite number of "laughs" dwindles in ratio to the mileage west of New York City, or the leading man gets too upstage, how shall the very friendly road manager peremptorily call early morning rehearsals till the comedy lines again get across the footlights?

Who more lonely than the sea captain of a tramp who must not unbend too often to invite the mate to linger socially after meals?

Then again, Shakespeare should have said that the head that wears a crown is lonely. After all, women do marry even baseball umpires, but there is no one at Buckingham Palace to tell the King to be sure to wipe his boots on the mat. And in Berlin a Supreme War Lord misses the domestic bliss of dictatorship by a "schöne Führerin."

For all of these, "entangling alliances" are evidently taboo.

A RECENT article tries to prove by the following story that chivalry is not dead in politics. Senator Lewis, when piling up a majority of about 1,000,000 votes in his Illinois precinct, heard that his unknown opponent, a woman, was receiving scarcely a single vote. So the Senator gallantly announced that he would vote for her himself. However, that isn't exactly chivalry in politics. That's just politics.

France's Electoral Tournament

TOURNAMENT comes from the French. And French elections are much like a tournament. There are so many parties contending in the field that after the first balloting many candidates still have no clear majority, and a runoff is necessary. The "finals" then are scheduled for a second Sunday—the day which continentals so frequently choose for voting.

Meanwhile, the results of last Sunday's balloting are inconclusive. But for all that they are not insignificant. They do not guarantee a Leftist victory. But they do express public dissatisfaction with recent domestic and foreign policy. Many of the votes were pathetic pleas for leadership which would avert war. Pathetic because whether the elections swing "right" or "left" the extreme nationalism which is a reaction to Herr Hitler's policies and which French politicians have grasped as effective electioneering material, is shared by most parties, whether of the left or right.

Between them and victory, the more liberal elements which compose the left wing in French politics see a vote for the Communists complicating their problem. This is the leftest of all leftist choices which the French people could make, but it adds nothing to prospects of a "left" victory. The Communist vote was twice as large as in 1932, and just large enough to develop a feeling among some other left parties that something should be done to check a movement which is so bluntly expressive of public discontent with the older parties' efforts to grapple with the domestic difficulties which beset France from within and the international complications which have multiplied without as League prestige has been allowed to deteriorate.

The smoothing out of differences among the numerous leftist groups promises to be anything but a smooth process, for if they have a common interest in saying "Thus far and no farther" to the Communists, they still have many diverse desires as to which candidates will receive the support of the Leftist Popular Front.

New York's Charter Reform

IF FAULT is to be found with the preliminary report of Judge Thomas D. Thacher's Charter Commission, it is that members obviously did not face the problems which are inescapable if there is to be real reform of New York City's obsolete and costly form of government. To improve it to the advantage of the taxpayers, elimination of useless offices which serve only for Tammany patronage is vitally necessary.

These offices are to be found in every department of the city. One needs look no further than the office of sheriff in each of the five counties, the duties of which are nominal but the pay high. The sheriffs of New York, the Bronx and Kings counties receive $15,000 a year each; the sheriff of Queens, $10,000, and the sheriff of Richmond, $6000. Every move to abolish four of these offices and to elect one sheriff for the five counties has proved abortive because of the opposition of Tammany and its allies.

Scores of other similar duplicating jobs are to be had in every county, every borough. Many advocates of charter reform feel that the commission should have been more drastic. This consensus was voiced by Judge Samuel Seabury when, after reading the report, he declared it seemed to him that "the commission lacked vision and failed to meet the expectation of the people for real changes in the city government." The same thought was back of the characterization of the commission report by Louis Waldman, Right Wing state chairman of the Socialist Party and an active participant in the movement for charter reform, when he declared that the report was "timid and inadequate," although it made "some efforts at the improvement of the structure of the city government."

Judge Thacher's commission has built its recommendations around the keystone of the arch of New York City's government—the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, removing from the board most of its legislative powers save with regard to local laws affecting city employees and charter amendments. It strips the Comptroller of much of the authority he has had as the chief fiscal officer of the city and transfers the finance department of the City Treasurer appointed by the Mayor. Another constructive recommendation is contained in its suggestion for a planning commission to be appointed by the Mayor.

Borough autonomy is accorded through the continuance of the five borough presidents and recognition of the right of each borough to separate and direct representation at City Hall. It turns thumbs down on a city manager and submits proportional representation as a separate question to be passed on by the voters.

After hearings this summer, the report will be submitted to the voters in November—at a time when, this being a presidential and gubernatorial year, it is doubtful if it were wise to place before the electorate a question of such vital importance to the city. The question of what New York City is going to do about reform of its government from which Tammany Hall has taken so many billions of dollars in the course of a century might well have been left for another time when the careful consideration it deserves could have been given it.

The Newest Nation

Book News of the Day

THIRTY years of distinguished public service in the Philippines, eighteen of them on the Supreme Court of the Islands; a sympathetic understanding of the Filipino people combined with a primary loyalty to his own country; first-hand knowledge of every country around the Pacific basin; mature scholarship and marked literary gifts—these are the unusual qualifications of former Justice George A. Malcolm for the writing of THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES (New York: Appleton-Century. $5).

The defect of some of these qualities of authorship is that they tend to produce a picture in which the lights are more fully portrayed than the shadows, especially when episodes or personalities about which controversy has raged are dealt with. Yet when not allowed to produce an essentially false impression—and in this case they have not done so—sympathy and friendship are not the least valuable qualifications for the interpretation of an alien people, especially one of a different color and clime.

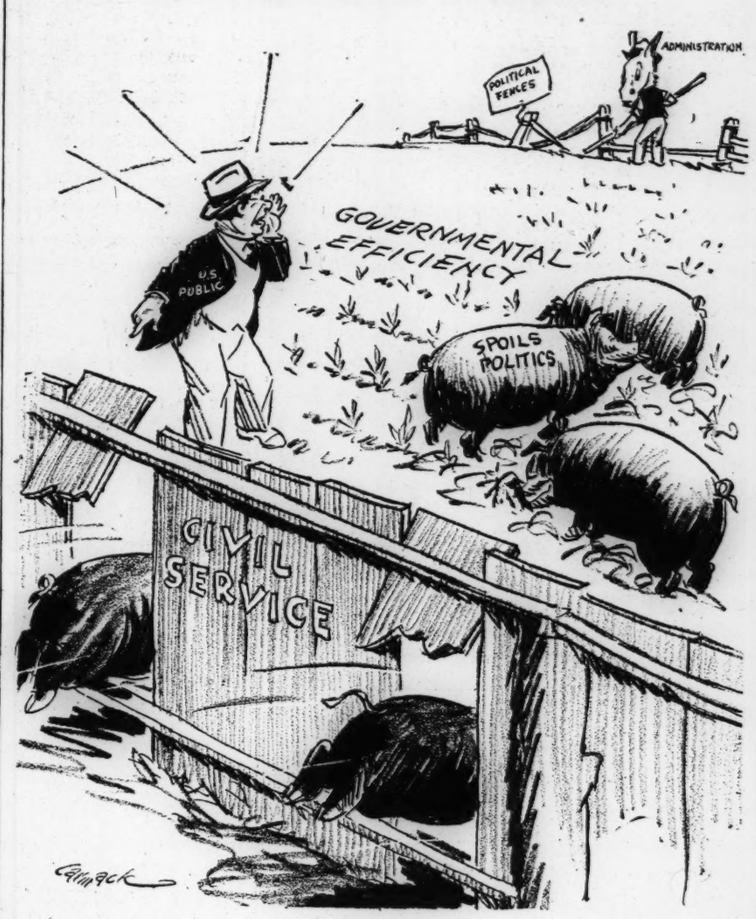
Such an interpretation Justice Malcolm has made, for "The Commonwealth of the Philippines" is much more than a timely description of the world's newest national government. Within this substantial volume is discussed virtually every subject of importance or interest that concerns the Philippine Islands. . . . The immense mass of material dealt with is arranged and presented, however, primarily with reference to its significance in relation to the fundamental problem of the Philippines: the establishment of a democratic, independent Philippine Republic. Toward an understanding of that problem, which deeply concerns America as well as the Philippines, Mr. Malcolm has made a valuable contribution.

The Philippine Commonwealth Justice Malcolm believes to have a fair chance for success. But he sees dark days ahead for the Philippine Republic. He sees the Filipino people torn by Moro uprisings, communistic insurrections and internal conflicts, but able to stamp them out. He sees the Philippines dominated by pan-Orientalism, a vassal state of Japan —a condition which the President of the Philippine Constitutional Convention recently declared would mean "for us and posterity our economic pauperism and our political extinction."

From this fate Justice Malcolm does not believe the United States should undertake to save the Republic that it will have created. He is not altogether convinced that America should even go so far as to become a party to a treaty providing for the neutralization of the Philippines. His views upon these subjects and other problems of the Philippines, with the facts and the reasoning upon which they rest, are worthy of the serious consideration of the American people.

J. R. H.

The Fence That Needs Repairing



As I Was Saying . . .

LONDON

ROAMING through the Adelphi Arches in the footsteps of Dickens the other day I came, with a friend, upon the "thieves' kitchen," a counterpart of the den where Fagin carried on his nefarious work. It is a chamber of deep silence, and access is gained at one end by a massive ladder. At the other end is a built-in chimney-place where the smoke of frying sausages, once a delicacy of outcasts, possibly found its way along the mysterious flue. Standing near the chimney-place in the cavernous, windowless chamber, one finds no difficulty in picturing Fagin, darting a glance at the Artful Dodger, and saying, "Draw a tub near the fire for Oliver."

Changes are being made in the "thieves' kitchen." Yet the "kitchen" will remain substantially as it was when the mud flats of the Thames spread out where Embankment Gardens now blossom in summer. No haunt of Dickens is more fascinating than this subterranean hall, and for those who deplore the demolition of the Adelphi buildings and the passing of the literary associations connected with them, there is consolation in the decision to preserve, even as a show place, this relic of a bygone age, which is reputed to have been the inspiration for one of the scenes in which "Oliver Twist" was laid.

* * *

People in the British Empire, and some outside it, scarcely realize that the fashion in color of their shoes, clothes, hats, to say nothing of their home furnishings, is now being determined by a council here. The organization is known as the British Color Council. It has its headquarters in a modest building in the heart of London. But its work is obviously highly important and far-reaching.

Makers of shoes, for instance, learn from the council the colors, tints and shades which are to be popular, say next winter. Even a florist may benefit by knowing something of the oncoming fashion in color in the home, enabling him as it does other trades catering to the public to work in harmony in decorative schemes. As a result of recommendations by the council the Shetland Islands are to introduce appropriate colors in wool, instead of relying upon the natural color as they have hitherto done. The fashion in colors is determined by consultation with various industries.

Color schemes for the spring were inspired by the recent Chinese Art Exhibition in London. Mandarin blue was suggested as a basic color for costumes, while two lighter harmonizing tones in Chinese green and Faience blue, as well as two clear strong colors, Imperial gold and Tropic red offered an attractive contrast, in keeping with the Chinese character. No longer are colors left to chance, a dictionary of standard shades having been compiled so as to remove uncertainty in the art of matching.

* * *

Gladstone, in the late nineties, lamented that the telephone and telegraph had deprived statesmen of an opportunity to consider a situation in advance of the public. What would he have said today when the announcement of a forthcoming international conference at once gives the signal to workmen to install a hundred communication lines to put the conference in touch with people in every part of the globe? Is the tendency more and more toward a day when statesmen will follow rather than lead public opinion?

* * *

Apartment blocks are rising steadily all over London. Every inch of land seems in process of utilization. So insistent appears the demand for property that one almost hesitates to note that four inches of space between two buildings, which an electricity company in Chelsea has held for forty-seven years, is still available.

W. C. C.

North . . South . . East . . West

In the Light of History

By Frank L. Perrin

SOMETIMES, as the traveler emerges and finds himself in an open space where nothing seems to interfere with his vision, or when he attains a height from which he can view the wilderness through which he has toiled, he is able to analyze more clearly, in perspective, his own and others' problems and perplexities. If it were not for these opportunities, for these moments or days when the burden is made lighter and when the way forward seems less confused and less difficult, the journey would be tedious and unprofitable. We appreciate the respite, and go forward with new courage, knowing that in the new light revealed to us there will be found, eventually, that which has been so long sought.

In recent weeks some time and thought have been given to somewhat more than a cursory study of American political history. I say political history, for it is in that history that one finds, in every nation and every country, the record of human ambitions, human frailties, human greed, human duplicity, and conviction that, except superficially, human expedients are merely the temporizing palliatives which mortals prescribe, adopt, and finally discard for others more highly recommended and publicized.

* * *

Unless you are quite familiar with these interesting chapters of American history, and unless you have read them in the revealing light of our own times, you will be surprised when you realize, if you care to make the review, how history repeats itself. Apparently we are slow in learning and applying the lessons which experience should teach us. We go on, decade after decade and era after era, duplicating the mistakes which others have made in paralleling and repeating the mistakes their predecessors made before them.

Within my recollection there have been at least two periods when there was aroused in the thought of the people the definite fear that an end was about to be reached to the form of constitutional government which had been established. Before that time, and before the suggested threat of a "third term for Grant" and the prophesied dictatorship which the President and his protected coterie of "despoilers" would set up, there were recurring alarms, none of which now appear to have been more sensibly founded, that a free government such as that provided under the Constitution could not long survive.

We have surrounded the executives, the congresses and the courts of the first century of the Republic with a mantle of perfection and political honesty. It is disillusioning to be brought to the sensible realization that this thin veil is not without its shoddy and thinly-worn folds and pleats. But as we part or put aside the veil and look behind it we do not lose either hope or courage. We do not condemn those who hindered human progress either by their failure to remain alert or their disregard of the rights of their neighbors. We take new courage as we realize that despite all these shortcomings, silent or overt, dire disaster has been averted and our blessings have been multiplied.

* * *

To the people of the United States it seems that we have come a long way since the days when the independence of the colonies was declared. In the record of human history the time is, of course, only brief. And yet an epoch has been added in the march of human progress and endeavor. Lessons have been taught, but not always learned. Crises have arisen and dark clouds have gathered. Always there have been economic problems, party divisions, sectional jealousies, human greed.

And these remain, and perhaps always will remain to be dealt with, solved, or overcome. To us of this day it may seem that these problems were never so perplexing and difficult as they appear today. But they always were. Certainly we are not ready to yield to the past, and to the people of earlier generations greater wisdom, forbearance and charity than we of today possess and utilize.

The propagandists of fear would convince us that we have already traveled so far in the opposite direction that we have alienated ourselves from the tenets, standards, doctrines and theories which were the anchor and safeguards of the founders. We have gone no farther astray than our predecessors who sought to administer the trust bequeathed to us. But we may have gone more willingly, more heedlessly, more thoughtlessly. We have not, however, gone so far that we cannot return.

Mirror of Opinion

An International Air Force

UNLESS force is to disappear from the world, of which there is at present no sign, progress will consist in the employment of force for international rather than national ends.

An international army is the least practical form of armed international co-operation, an international air force the most practical. If the League had possessed such a force when the Italian aggression on Abyssinia was committed, events in Northwest Africa would have taken a very different course. Actually, no doubt, the fact of its existence would have averted the aggression altogether.—*The Spectator* (London).

The Wide Horizon

Sovietizing the Sciences

By Demaree Bess

Moscow

THE "marriage" between Soviet natural science and Marxism, or "scientific Socialism," has been completed by merging the Soviet Academy of Sciences with the Communist Academy. This is the last in a series of steps intended to reinforce the dictum, expressed by a leading Bolshevik philosopher, that "Marxism is nothing less than the last word of true science, and those who disagree with it disagree with science."

The Russian Academy of Sciences, founded by Peter the Great, has always been more closely harnessed in the interests of the powerful state than similar academies in most other countries. But the Bolsheviks, convinced that Marxism must control and penetrate every form of human thought and activity, have carried the process further than any Tsar.

Soon after the revolution, the Bolsheviks began to reorganize the Academy of Sciences in accord with their theory that "scientific Socialism" is the "last word of true science." They moved gradually at first, interfering very little with such natural sciences as physics, biology, mathematics, geography, botany and geology, which fitted more readily into the Marxist scheme. But they ruled out altogether the study of theology, which they assailed as "anti-scientific" and therefore "counter-revolutionary." And they refused to tolerate any view of history, economics and other social sciences which did not accord with the Marxian interpretation, brought up-to-date by their "ideologists."

* * *

The Communists actively encouraged from the beginning all applied sciences which could be enlisted to advance state-controlled industry and agriculture. They lavishly supported research in such "pure" sciences as biochemistry and biophysics which they assumed might some day be able to discover scientific support for the Marxist viewpoint.

The Bolsheviks speeded up the process of transforming the Academy of Sciences into a useful tool of the Communist state after the introduction of the first Five-Year Plan had permitted the state to seize almost complete control of industry and agriculture. The Academy was compelled to accept as members a large number of Communists and technicians, and was moved from Leningrad to Moscow in order to co-ordinate the work of its research institutes with that of the State Planning Commission.

The recent reorganization has completed this process. A "technical section" has been organized inside the academy with instructions to bridge the gap between theory and practice, between the academy's research work and the research institutes supported by the various departments of state industry and agriculture. This section is empowered to make sure that Soviet natural scientists justify state support, either by contributing to the advancement of state industry and agriculture or by developing further a scientific basis for the Marxist view of the world.

* * *

The merger with the Communist Academy has brought into the Academy of Sciences all the most powerful Communist theorists, philosophers and historians. These newcomers have demanded a readjustment of the work of the academy's sections for the social sciences, history, philosophy, psychology, economics and political economy in accord with up-to-date Marxist doctrine.

Thus the Academy of Sciences, like all other organizations in Soviet Russia, is becoming a humble servant of the all-powerful state. Its members will be encouraged and honored so long as they accept Marxist theory as the "last word of true science." Substantial material and social rewards await those who strengthen state industry and agriculture or help to build sounder foundations for "scientific Socialism." But any who possess or express doubts of the complete triumph of the Marxian state cannot find any place in Soviet natural science.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Getting the Swing of It

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The flight of musical fancy is on the swing to a new shore. This time it rests its curious attention on "swing" music. "Just what makes music 'swing'?" it asks. One faction maintains that swing music is just a revival of jazz; the other indignantly denies this, stating that it is altogether a new movement.

Actually, swing is just an effect—not a new variety of music. The spontaneous arrangements, the "ho-ho's" and "oh-oh's" that people almost unconsciously interpolate while listening to or playing jazz music are what make music "swing." Some orchestras create the swing effect by having one of the melody sections, trumpets and trombones or saxophones and clarinets, play, as a background for the other, a swaying refrain, which detracts from the steady beat of the rhythm section, that is, piano, drums, bass and guitar. Other bands achieve this effect by employing an arranger who joins the various instruments hand-in-hand and gaily leads them down the sheet of music with a high disregard for the straight four-four tempo. Such is the dance-provoking result of the moment—so let's swing it.

ROBERT HALLETT

Winthrop, Mass.